

INSIDE: THE FEDERAL BATTLE TO WIN QUEBEC VOTES

# Maclean's

AUGUST 4, 1986

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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**Maclean's**

AUGUST 4, 1986 VOL. 10 NO. 31



#### The furor over sanctions

Amid mounting pressure, the United States and Britain stand defiantly against worldwide demands for economic sanctions against South Africa.

—Page 16



#### Quebec's new entrepreneurs

After more than a decade of political and economic uncertainty, business is leading the way as a province that once relied on the public sector for new jobs and growth.

—Page 24

#### COVER

#### The royal stuff

The wedding had all the hallmarks of British royalty at work: pomp, pageantry and a close-up view of family members. Thousands of operators lined the streets of London last week as a glowing Sarah Ferguson scorned her handsome prince, and television broadcast the event to a worldwide audience of 200 million viewers.

—Page 34

COVER PHOTO: KENNEDY/REUTERS—CANADA PRESS



#### The new battle for Quebec

The federal Tories are trying to hold on, the Liberals are fighting for a comeback and the NDP is campaigning for a foothold. The phase is on for Quebec votes.

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#### Out of her league

Chicago Cubs ball girl Maria Collins, who was fired because she posed nude in Playboy magazine, says that the ball club's attitude is hypocritical.

—Page 32



## A tarnished image

At the 1961 Commonwealth Conference in London, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker set a tone that would characterize Canadian policy toward South Africa for more than two decades under three succeeding prime ministers. Before the meeting took place, Pretoria had declared that South Africa would become a republic and applied for continued Commonwealth membership. The white prime minister, except for Diefenbaker, wanted to approve the application without discussion. The African and Asian leaders strongly favored expelling South Africa unless it changed its apartheid policies.

Fearing that the Commonwealth might split openly on racial lines, Diefenbaker proposed that the conference accept South Africa's application but that a communiqué declare racial equality to be a fundamental principle of the Commonwealth. South Africa could not accept that declaration; it voluntarily withdrew its application and Diefenbaker was hailed at home and abroad for his conciliatory success. Last week Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his government needlessly tarnished the policy that Diefenbaker so carefully established 26 years ago.

An 22 years out of the 26 intended to compete boycotted the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh because of Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, the Canadian government reconsidered its position. And did nothing.

Instead of freezing in the face of the need to make a clear-cut policy choice, the government had a golden opportunity to restate Canada's traditional opposition to apartheid. Ottawa could have withdrawn recognition of the Edinburgh event, leaving it up to individual athletes whether to participate. Any who chose to stay, and their associations, would be required to renounce future Federal financial aid. For athletes who argued that they should be excluded from politics, in effect claiming for themselves the status of a lower order of citizenship, the answer is clear: their claim to political exemption was relinquished when they first sought and accepted public money to finance their athletic interests.

Suspensions, although they are a clumsy and historically ineffective tool, are probably the only weapon left to Western countries attempting to force Pretoria to dismantle apartheid. The international disapproval that they signal might increase the pressure from white South Africans for change—and just maybe avoid a bloodbath.

*Kevin Doyle*

Maclean's August 6, 1988

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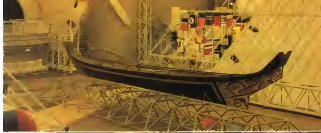
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CANOE, IN MUSEUM. Above: the classic Haida canoe, built by Chief Mungana (left) and his crew, on display in the Hall of the Canada Pavilion at Expo 86. Below: detail of a painted bow and head.



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### Sikhs in numbers

strument in the United States and recorded more than 40 tunes between 1951 and 1960. They played the entire saxophone family from soprano high pitch to bass, and some of their recordings are on file at the National Library of Canada. As a former Lindsay resident and a sax fan, I would love to hear the Shufle Deanses rejuvenate Tom Brown's compositions, *The Morning Saxophone Rag* or *Saxophone Sim*.

—JOHN WAITE FITZELL,  
Kitchener, Ont.

**Another prodigy**  
You report that Jason Levy, 14, was "apparently the youngest person to have graduated from a Canadian university" (People, June 23) I wish to inform you that another 14-year-old, Tony Lau (born March 15, 1971), has recently received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Prince Edward Island along with the Governor General's Gold Medal and has been accepted into the master of science program in computer science at the University of Toronto.

—JIM LAU  
Charlottetown

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**HEER**, American diplomatic Averell Harriman, Jr., who served as a young man's ambassador for President Franklin Roosevelt and all the Democratic presidents that followed, of real fortune complicated by misadventure, in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. During his career Harriman was a major force in the U.S. \$50-billion fortune from his father, Edward Harriman, one of the late 19th-century railway and banking magnates nicknamed "the robber baron," was a major contributor to U.S. foreign policy. During the Second World War, Harriman was a major force in the Lend-Lease program for supplying military aid to the Allies, where he became good friends with Prime Minister and relative by marriage Winston Churchill. President Harry Truman put Harriman in charge of the Marshall Plan Program for European recovery after the war. Harriman was also a negotiator in Vietnam. Over the years Harriman, who twice sought the Democratic presidential nomination, also served as governor of New York and was ambassador to Moscow and Britain. President John F. Kennedy once said of him: "He had been involved in many important posts as ambassador to the Ministry of the country."

radio operator **Jerry Whitworth**, 48, of espionage for his participation in a Soviet spy ring described by the U.S. government as the most damaging espionage conspiracy in decades, by a federal jury in a federal district court. In San Francisco, Defense attorneys acknowledged that over a 30-year period Whitworth had stolen classified navy data and passed it on to former colleague **John Walker Jr.**, who, along with his son **Michael Walker**, pleaded guilty to espionage last October.

for refusing to wear a helmet, from the Canadian Armed Forces. In January, Singh became the first Sikh to pass the regular Forces Bat at the Canadian Forces base at Shilo, Man., he refused to put on a helmet for grenade-throwing practice because he said removing or covering his turban would violate his religious beliefs.

Vincente Minnelli, 88, who crafted the Hollywood musical into a classic form but who once said he was best known as Judy Garland's husband and Liza Minnelli's father, after a lengthy history of pneumonia and emphysema, in Los Angeles. Minnelli's best-known movies included *Gypsy*, *Meet Me in St. Louis* and *An American in Paris*.

PEOPLE WHO ACHIEVE things in this world are not all, as you might expect, daring risk-takers. Most are pragmatic planners who appear to be taking bold steps, but in fact have left very little to chance.

One thing is common to them all: while they all had a vision of their goal, their "dream," it was attained only by forcing themselves to be firmly realistic—to deal with things not as they appear to be, but the way they actually are.

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#### FOLLOW-UP

## Terminal recruitment

**W**hen members of the radical right-wing Party for the Commonwealth of Canada set up information tables at Montreal's Dorval airport last year in an effort to recruit new members, Transport Canada security officials swiftly ejected them. The officials claimed that the placard-bearing recruiters, members of the tiny Montreal-based party, were disturbing travellers. But last January Federal Court Judge J.J. Dubé ruled in Montreal that an absolute ban on the 300-member group's "benign and innocuous activities" was inconsistent with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Since then, party members have expanded their membership drive to five other major Canadian airports. But Transport Canada officials, who say that they are alarmed by the organization's activities in already overcrowded air terminals, have opposed the ruling. Said department spokesman David Austin: "Our sole concern is that travellers have safe access to airport facilities. We don't care about who these people are or the particulars of their message."

As a result of the court ruling, party officials now claim to have attracted as many as 300 new recruits. Its leaders support the extremist views of U.S. activist Lyndon LaRouche. They maintain that drug dealers, international bankers, the media and even the Queen are involved in global conspiracies that impede human development. The Commonwealth party also claims that the spread of AIDS is the result of international banking practices. As well, it supports Canadian involvement in the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in space.

The Federal Court of Appeal will hear the transport department's appeal this fall. Officials are concerned that the Commonwealth party's presence in major airports could encourage other advocacy groups to set up similar operations. Authorities said that the party members could add to the confusion in already crowded walkways. But Hall, Quebec-based lawyer Gérard Gossy, who represents the Commonwealth party, said that concern is unwarranted. Gossy told Maclean's: "The issue here is the right of all Canadians to speak freely."

—ANN FINKELSTEIN in Toronto

#### Q&A: ROBERT BRYCE

## A mandarin reflects

Throughout a distinguished career as economic adviser to five prime ministers, Robert Bryce has played a pivotal role in shaping Canada's economic policies. For four decades Bryce made five major economic decisions without his approval. Bryce began his career as a civil servant in 1948 after graduating from Cambridge University, where he studied under British economist John Maynard Keynes. From the start Bryce promoted his mentor's principles, including deficit spending in recessionary periods to stimulate growth and employment. His served as an adviser to Mackenzie King during the war years and later as clerk of the Privy Council for the governments of Louis St. Laurent, John Diefenbaker and Lester Pearson. From 1962 to 1970 he served as deputy minister in the department of finance. Then, in 1970 and 1971 he advised Pierre Trudeau on economic aspects of constitutional reform. Now 75, Bryce has recorded the history of the finance department during the troubled depression years in a newly published book, *Muttering in Hard Times*. In conversations with Maclean's Ottawa correspondent Michael Ross, Bryce said that Keynesian solutions no longer provide an adequate framework for dealing with the difficult times facing governments.

**Maclean's:** Now that governments are increasingly committed to reducing deficits, even in times of slow growth and recession, has Keynesian theory fallen from favour?

**Bryce:** As inflation gained importance in the 1970s, Keynes's work became less important. Keynes's analysis is still valid, but his prescriptions are less applicable now. [In the 1950s], we were talking about short-term use of deficit spending in order to stimulate the economy. Now we have a high level of savings and a private sector which is not sufficiently strong to absorb into investment the savings both individuals and businesses make. Deficiencies in investment by the private sector are based on long-term considerations, not on optimal or short-term considerations. Our private sector is not under sufficient demand, either domestically or internationally, to be striking at its capacity. The problem is more chronic.

**Maclean's:** Are the dangers of large government deficits overstated?

**Bryce:** It is not coming to great danger yet. If I were running the economy, my choice would be to increase taxes. I put a silly exemption that the working man

doesn't get because I am over 65 years old. That is stupid nonsense. Why doesn't the government at least pick up that billion dollars or so?

**Maclean's:** Have you observed any fundamental changes in recent years in the way economic and fiscal policy is formulated in this country?

**Bryce:** The analysis used by private businesses as well as by government is based on a framework of analysis that Keynes said. They still use the framework of analysis, but it leads to rather different conclusions at present. It is much more realistic. There are more soundness and more statistics and the more debate about forecasts. There is no end of attention paid to this. One cannot complain that the issue is neglected.

**Maclean's:** Do you agree with analysts who say that Canada's economy is seri-

ously threatened by the present protectionist mood in the United States?

**Bryce:** Individual industries are threatened. We are particularly threatened because of our use of subsidies with regard to regional problems. This makes us vulnerable to dumping duty laws.

**Maclean's:** Are there historical parallels to the new protectionism in the United States?

**Bryce:** American protectionism was extreme in the 1850s and early 1850s.

The American tariffs were unacceptably high through the 1820s, and they were increased most seriously and eventually in 1850, when America was the only country big enough to help protect the world against depression.

**Maclean's:** What is your view of the Mulroney government's free trade initiative with the United States?

**Bryce:** I am publicly on the record as supporting this initiative. In testimony before the joint House of Commons-Senate committee last year, I said I did not see any more preferable course than to seek free trade within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.



Bryce: "Increase taxes"

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COLUMN

# An inflated price for liberty

By Charles Gordon

One of the older legends in Canadian history concerns the time Lester Pearson, then prime minister, phoned his wife, Mary, to inform her of some horrendous political attack of the type that seemed to befall political leaders in Canada in the 1960s. "Don't forget to pick up a pound of hamburger on the way home," Mary Pearson replied. The story is only partly apocryphal. In fact Pearson, not yet prime minister, was, along with other members of the St. Laurent cabinet, on the way over to Hudson Hall to resign after being defeated by John Diefenbaker and the Conservatives in June, 1967. As Pearson's memoirs put it: "I had no doubt, myself, about the change that had occurred in my status because my wife, practical as always, had suggested that, as I now had more time for domestic chores, I might pick up some hamburger on the way home."

Now, though the story turns out to be about a foreign minister and not a prime minister, Canadians like it—not only because it demonstrates Pearson's ability to take a joke, a rare quality in our public life, but because it recalls a time when a Canadian prime minister could, indeed, stop to pick up a pound of hamburger on the way home. Could it happen now? Sure, but as many as four cars would have to stop at the state—the one carrying Brian Mulroney, the two behind and the one in front. Who knows where there would be room for them all to park?

The fact that Pearson could pick up the hamburger more easily than Mulroney does not mean, necessarily, that Pearson was a more down-to-earth man or that his every move was more easily tested. It just means the times are different. Pearson travelled around unaccompanied by a lot of security. His successor, Pierre Trudeau, did not. The October Crisis of 1970 changed that. But while the world may have forgotten the 1960s, it can think of other instances of the alphabet synonymous with terror.

The times now are perceived as being more dangerous and, because of that perception, the Prime Minister can't stop for hamburger on the way home. Furthermore, some executives and diplomatic residences in Ottawa have policemen out front, carrying guns in addition, and this is where

some controversy enters the picture; the US government needs to swallow up Canadian porkland for a secure site for its new embassy, and the Governor General cannot allow her neighbors to stroll on the grounds surrounding her house.

Controversy enters because not everyone is convinced that there needs to be as much security as all that. In the case of the Americans, who have rejected a downtown Ottawa site because it lacks sufficient acreage for security purposes, the controversy is respected. The overreaction, however, has been given the status of law by a Congress determined that no American diplomatic post will stand too close to the street.

In the case of the Governor General's residence, not everyone is convinced that security—dictated by the National Capital Commission as the reason for closing the grounds to the

*It is possible to overreact to the threat of terrorism, to give up too much of our liberty in the name of security*

general public—is really the reason. It might be that the general public, together with the general public's dogs and the general public's children, was getting to be as intransigent.

Whatever the cause, Ottawa's loss, in the name of security, two large green spaces, one, the Governor General's grounds now closed to all but these so-called tourists or with special permission to play croquet on the grounds, the other, the 20-acre site known as Mile Circle, much of which will become home to the new American embassy and other embassies as well. The customary reaction to such news is to sigh that it is too bad, but that's the way the world is now, what with hijackers and bombs and assorted forms of international terrorism. The important thing to keep in mind is that it is possible to overreact to the threat, to give up too much in the name of security.

Let's also remember that some people like security. They like to live behind high walls. They like to be surrounded by bodyguards and people whispering into their sleeves

It makes them feel important.

About six weeks ago the vice-president of the United States, George Bush, was in Ottawa for some reason that no one can remember now. As part of his visit, he held a press conference at the National Press Building. The National Press Building has a street that is almost constantly in use for press conferences. Politicians, reporters and cameramen all come and go, occasionally flashing a pass if someone asks that this time the rules were different.

Two hours before the press conference, the theatre was closed for an hour to allow a special RCMP unit to conduct "an anti-explosive sweep," as it was termed in a release from the Parliamentary Press Gallery. Anyone wanting to attend the press conference was required to be at the theatre at least 30 minutes before the appointed hour. The theatre and the lobby of the building were sealed for 15 minutes. The elevators did not run. All hand luggage and electronic equipment had to be checked at the door of the theatre.

Surprisingly, there was little in the way of public protest from the Ottawa press corps. No one said, "Hey, this is Canada, you can't stop us around the back." More likely, they said, "So, this is what big-time security is like. Too bad, but that's the times."

Well, maybe it is, maybe it isn't. It is understandable, even laudable, for us to be conscious of security. But we must not forget that some people will do it for the wrong reasons. It does mean they were closed for other reasons. Some people will use security as a convenient excuse to restrict media access. Things can be done in the name of security that have nothing to do with security. It is necessary to do it with open or political expediency.

Canadians tend to be respectful of authority, to believe the public official who says it is necessary to restrict their freedom in some way. In these times Canadians will say it is necessary to make some sacrifices for the sake of security. But in these times it is also necessary to make the authorities prove it when they say it is necessary to raise the walls and close the gates. The price of liberty, as the old saying goes, is eternal vigilance. Is that a more normal vigilance has a price as well.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.

# Battling for Quebec

On July 15 Conservative Senator Michel Coggier, an intimate of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, had the pleasure of collecting on a remarkable political wager. His wings lurch for himself at 52 friends at Montreal's elegant downtown restaurant Le Man des Oliviers. The man picking up the tab was Coggier's Liberal friend, Marcelle Bolduc, a 48-year-old businesswoman. Coggier estimated the Tory gains at a minimum of 30—and offered a lunch for every seat by which they failed to reach that target. After his party's stunning sweep of 58 of Quebec's 78 seats, a smiling Coggier joked that he did not think he could stand "seeing that Liberal face once a week for the next 52 weeks."

Coggier, an equally cheerful de Grandpré, settled the bet last week by acting as host to Coggier and the 48 friends who were able to attend. But he worried. "At least this shows that we Liberals keep our promises. That's why we'll come back in the next election."

In a volatile province that both Liberals and Conservatives regard as key to the next federal election, expected in 1988 or 1989, each side has massed for both election and despair. With preparations already under way to get the parties on an election footing, the Tories, despite the presence of a native Quebecer as prime minister, have played in the polls. Last week the Gallup Poll reported that 78 per cent of Quebecers surveyed in early July said they disapproved of the Tory record since September, 1984—compared to 60 per cent in the nation at large. As well, party membership, which

peaked with more than 100,000 voters in late 1984, has now slid to about 35,000. The Liberals also have suffered uncharacteristic organizational and leadership problems. One result is that the New Democratic Party, which has never elected an MP from the province

that even in their own "best possible case" scenario, they expect to retain only between 20 and 25 of their Quebec seats in the next election. At the same time, the federal Liberals in Quebec, stung by the magnitude of their defeat and still attempting to regroup, have



Coggier: the 1984 victory produced high hopes which the party has not satisfied

and has only 3,000 Quebec members, stood at 27 per cent in an Angus Reid Associates poll taken in June, compared to 45 for the Liberals and 39 for the Conservatives.

In fact, since the 1984 election little has gone right in the province for either of the two major parties. Senior Tories are privately acknowledging that the size of the election sweep itself was a problem because many of the new MPs, who did not expect to be elected, were not prepared for office. As well, said newly appointed Youth Minister Jean Charest, the victory produced high hopes which the party has found difficult to satisfy. Said Charest, "The level of expectation was very high in 1984." New Tory officials acknowledge

been unable to reach a consensus on the key issues of free trade and Quebec's constitutional demands.

A crucial problem for the Tories is a shortage of recognizable representatives. While the Liberals have such well-known figures as former cabinet ministers Marc Lalonde and Jean Chrétien, most Quebecers know only a handful of Tories. In addition in Mulroney's Quebec, the Tories are advertising the recruitment of new political blood in the person of Lucien Bouchard, Canada's ambassador to Paris. Bouchard, a former Quebec government labor minister with strong Parti Québécois ties, was run in the Joliette riding held by Jack Laflamme, minister without portfolio. The 56-

year-old MP may not contest the next election because of a heart condition. Alternatively, senior Tories say Bouchard could replace another longtime friend of Mulroney, Bernard Roy, as the Prime Minister's principal secretary.

Senior Tory officials say they believe that the best way to woo Quebecers is to like the Liberals before them—by pouring federal money into the Quebec economy. Last month at Congresspique, Michael Côté, minister of regional industrial expansion (MRIC), will take a leading role in boosting large-scale sectors of the Quebec economy. Such a government official involved in industrial planning. "You are going to see millions and millions of dollars pumped into Quebec by next year." As well, this summer Mulroney has made bringing Quebec into the constitution before the next election a priority. Quebec was the only one of the 10 provinces that did not sign the constitutional accord in 1982.

However, the Conservatives' efforts in Quebec have been undermined by a series of embarrassing incidents. One such case arose out of 50 charges against Montreal-born MP Michel Gagné alleging infidelity, peddling, bribery and fraud against the government. Other Tory MPs involved in controversy have included former environment minister Suzanne Blais-Grenier, who drew criticism in the House of Commons when she filed expense accounts totaling more than \$44,000 after two trips to Europe last year, and Leclercq's MP Maurice Tremblay, who was convicted of assault, put on two years' probation and fined \$500 after breaking the nose of his elderly assistant president in a fight last year.

The federal Liberals' difficulties in Quebec have been less public but almost as severe, despite the election of a Liberal government in the province last December. The federal party's initial failure to reach a consensus on Mulroney's plan to negotiate a free-trade pact with the United States resulted in a low profile for the Liberals on a high-profile issue. A June 22 statement by Liberal leader John Turner firmly declaring his party's opposition to the gov-



Bouchard: Maritz (below) a new constituency?

Pierre Trudeau, who has always adamantly opposed such a constitutional recognition. Some Liberals fear that Trudeau, whom one associate described as "a completely blind," may commit publicly to the issue.

The differences over constitutional policy typify many of the party's problems in Quebec, as it struggles to find a balance between the old guard—many of whom retired as MPs or were defeated in the last elections—and the need to attract new members. Membership now stands at 50,000, or only two-thirds of the target figure of 75,000. Some Quebec members still prefer Chrétien, whom Turner defeated in the 1984 contest for the party leadership. Chrétien has maintained a high profile within the party since giving up his Commons seat in February. As well, some party organizers complain that the deterioration of many defeated MPs to run again is hampering efforts to attract further candidates for the next election.

At the same time, no one seems certain how seriously to take the MP's rise in the polls—including New Democrats. Reassured by the opinion surveys, party members are devoting unprecedented amounts of time to campaigning for a breakthrough in Quebec. Said national MP Leader de Grandpré, "I think things will have to go horribly wrong between now and the next election if we do not elect a member in Quebec." That view is even shared by some Liberals. Said Paul Martin, a Quebec MP and former shipping and transportation group and head of the Liberals' candidate search committee, "The MP is not to be taken too lightly. There is a constituency for them that they have not yet tapped. Others are skeptical. Said one senior Liberal, "With 3,000 members overall, you just cannot matter."

The ultimate key to Quebec will likely be leadership. In that area, Mulroney, with his hard French and Quebec roots, has distinct advantages. Still, admits one member of the Prime Minister's Office, "Our own data show that people like him—but they still are not sure whether to trust him." Turner, despite his proficiency in French and experience as a former Montreal-area MP, continues to struggle for popular approval. Says one admirer, "People trust him, unlike Mulroney, but they do not want to him. It is not one of us." If the current mood of discontent with both major parties prevails until the next election, the race may not go to the swift—but to the party that stumbles least.

—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH  
—JULIE BÉGIN, 1988 and  
—RENÉ MACQUEEN in Ottawa





Commissioners John Sopinka, Scott Walker (below): construction

## The secretary's secrets

For more than 20 years Shirley Walker has been personal secretary to Sinclair Stevens. As her employer's career in business and politics flourished, the stoic, efficient secretary remained in the background, even after she took on duties in 1984 as Stevens' federal ministerial aide. Indeed, in the first week of a judicial inquiry into conflict-of-interest allegations against the former federal industry minister, equity commission chairman Mr. Justice William Picher described Walker, 38, as "perfect." But last week an extremely inquisitive Walker, whose thick lips often reinforced her appearance of composure, produced a spate of startling revelations in testimony before the Picher commission in Toronto.

First, Walker told the commission that she had removed a bundle of financial documents from a vault in the downtown Toronto office of one of Stevens' companies, York Centre Corp., just two weeks before the inquiry opened. Walker said that she took two briefcases full of cheque stubs, checkbooks and correspondence to her home in suburban Mississauga as she could "refresh my memory on certain matters." Next, she acknowledged that she had placed a plastic bag in the vault containing 15 notebooks recording personal and company activities. The documents were discovered during a combing search of York Centre's affairs by com-

mission staff seven days after the inquiry began. The documents contradicted Walker's testimony of the previous week, when she said she had not conducted business dealings for Stevens after becoming his special ministerial assistant. Commission counsel David Scott and that the exposed Walker as an "untruthful witness" who was more than just a "single, misguided secretary." Under questioning, Walker admitted she had testified wrongly.

Still, Walker's testimony left open a key question before the inquiry—whether Stevens had breached a cabinet rule against mixing personal and government business. Scott said the handwritten records contained evidence of Walker "blending the York Centre business and ministerial functions." But she denied telling Stevens about her actions. Dealing with government regulations, Stevens placed his companies in blind trust after he became a minister in Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's cabinet in September, 1984. He resigned from the cabinet last May 12 after admission that his wife, Norma, had negotiated a loan for York Centre from

an office of a firm that also did business with her husband's industry department. When Scott asked Walker whether she was "the messenger that was delivering information to Mr. Stevens," the secretary, her hands folded on the witness table, declared, "My answer is, no, sir. I wasn't."

Stevens has denied knowing about a \$2.6-billion loan which his wife negotiated in May, 1984, to refinance York Centre. The source of the loan was Anton Golezowski, co-founder of Kingston International Inc., a Marlborough, Ont., auto-parts maker which received \$12.9 million in grants from Stevens' department last year.

Walker testified that she was not aware of the loan negotiated by Mrs. Stevens. At the same time, she admitted performing a variety of tasks associated with Stevens' dealings as recently as two weeks ago, despite the facts that she had resigned her posts as director and officer of various Stevens firms in October, 1984, and that federal regulations barred her from taking part in ministerial activities. Walker testified that she had continued signing cheques for Stevens while he was minister and even kept his personal banking records at her home. "I was just being helpful," she said. On one occasion last December, Walker said, she had deposited \$145,000 in dividends on shares held in blind trust for Stevens in his bank account. She said Stevens knew nothing about the transaction.

The commission staff's dogged pursuit of the Stevens paper trail, and Scott's tough questioning of Walker, sparked a series of heated exchanges. Walker's lawyer, Donald Jack, accused Scott of "intimidation" and "glibbery." He stated that Scott, who at one point suggested that Walker might hire private investigators, replied, "I did not call my staff, and we did not create the evidence she gave." For his part, Picher was eager to leave the time-consuming case behind and said the Ontario High Court judge, "I would like to get this commission moving along as fast as possible. It is my summer that is being taken, too." Still, commission staff said the hearing could last as long as three months.

—SERRA AKENHED in Toronto

## Wet and bitter harvests

Ernie Golezowski's dream was about to be realized. The Westlock, Alta., farmer was looking forward to a premium harvest from his 1,500 acres of barley, canola and hay growing on the banks of the Pembina River, about 80 km northwest of Edmonton. With the bumper crop, Golezowski, 58, and his wife, Elsie, 54, hoped to be able to retire the following year. But last week the dream vanished. Two days of washed away as the 50-acre-wide river broke its banks and drowned all but 150 acres of the land they had farmed for 12 years. The estimated

In central Edmonton, the North Saskatchewan River rose almost eight metres in three days after heavy rainstorms. It damaged city sewers and flooded as many as 400 residential basements. City sandbagging operations proved ineffective and most residents ignored evacuation warnings. One minister, Eugene Peterson, 50, drowned while he tried to drive to his country home west of Edmonton. Two other men were presumed dead after the RCMP rescued two of their boating companions from the Athabasca River.

In provinces that had experienced



Shel River Heights, Sask.: evacuations, power outages and at least one death

loss: \$200,000. Said Golezowski: "We are in a state of depression. We have lost everything we have worked all our lives for."

The Golezowskis were among thousands of victims of the most severe flooding in north central Alberta and Saskatchewan since 1915. The combination of a heavy July rainfall and unusually saturated soil caused major rivers and tributaries to overflow their banks. The result was road closures, power outages, evacuations and at least one death. Alberta Environment Minister Ken Kowalski, after flying over the flooded region, estimated that at least 80,000 acres of cropland had been affected. While many homeowners and farmers did not carry flood insurance, federal, provincial and municipal officials promised aid, although the amount of financial help was not specified.

Two years of drought in some regions, the flooding was a tragic irony for the area's farmers. Farms along the Poudre, Athabasca, Red Deer and Pembina rivers were hit hard. But flooding also affected lands along much of the winding 1,400 kilometres of the North Saskatchewan River from the Rockies to north-central Saskatchewan. Its water poured through the small subdivision of Shel River Heights, 22 km northwest of Prince Albert, flooding several homes. For farmers who saw their farms and able to save livestock, farm equipment and personal valuables, there was one little kernel of comfort in the bitter harvest. Said Ernie Golezowski: "If we had been hit by a tornado, we would have had no notice. At least we saw it coming."

—SERRA AKENHED in Edmonton

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## Fighting for survival

The decision was announced with a minimum of fanfare. It is a press release from its head office in Robinson, Ont., Litton Systems Canada Ltd. ended weeks of speculation by announcing that it had selected Nova Scotia as the province where it will build an \$18-million radar plant under federal contract. Litton's choice of a site at an industrial park outside of Halifax ended a fierce bidding war among Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. But the conduct of the competition, in which three of the country's poorest provinces vied to lure the multinational defence contractor with generous investment incentives, left a reader of bitterness. Said Prince Edward Island's Premier Joe Ghis, who saw his province's chances for the plant collapse in June after he demanded better terms from Litton: "The government wants jobs for Islanders but not jobs at any price. P.E.I. is not a business republic."

Indeed, well before Litton's announcement, the Maritimes competition for industry and jobs had aroused political leaders in all three provinces—and raised serious questions about how such projects are awarded. The competition became so intense that it is unsuccessful bid, a coalition of groups in Nova Scotia's hard-pressed Cape Breton Island, led by the federal development agency Barrington Cape Breton, told Litton it would be eligible for direct federal grants and tax credits worth \$15 million—five-sixths of the plant's total. Ian Stott, president of Cape Breton's Board of Trade, made no apology for offering Litton such generous incentives to locate in the island, where the unemployment rate in several communities has risen above 50 per cent. Said Stott: "We have no God-damned choice. We're fighting for our survival."

The Litton controversy had its roots in the company's decision late last month to reopen competition for the plant. On June 17 Ottawa officially awarded Litton and Swiss partner Gerbilien-Bühler Ltd. a \$60-million contract to supply a new low-level air-defence system to Canada's forces in Europe. The deal bound Litton to build a radar component plant somewhere in the Maritimes. Anticipating that it would receive the contract, the company had begun negotiating with all three Maritimes provinces as early as the spring of 1985.

Last December the company reached a tentative agreement with Prince Edward Island. Conservative government to build the factory in an industrial park on the outskirts of Charlottetown. Then-premier James Lane made the Litton deal a major plank in his platform when he campaigned—unsuccessfully—for re-election in April.

And when federal Supply and Services Minister Stewart McInnes tipped Ottawa's hand and told a Charlottetown audience during the election campaign that the government had chosen Litton to build the plant in Prince Edward Island, critics accused the federal Conservatives of trying to give a boost to the provincial Tories.

However, the plan collapsed when Ghis strongly questioned the terms of the deal in the wake of his April 17 election victory over the Tories. Ghis said that although he had pledged to give Litton the contract, a \$60-million grant, the plant would initially create only some 200 jobs for Islanders. At a June 18 meeting with Litton Canada president Ronald Kensing, Ghis asked for concessions from the company. After that Kensing declared the company open to new offers from the other provinces.

Ghis told a Charlottetown news conference last week that in return for its \$9 million No government had its

company had begun negotiating with all three Maritimes provinces as early as the spring of 1985. Last December the company reached a tentative agreement with Prince Edward Island. Conservative government to build the factory in an industrial park on the outskirts of Charlottetown. Then-premier James Lane made the Litton deal a major plank in his platform when he campaigned—unsuccessfully—for re-election in April.

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Ghis: 'auctioneering'

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asked Litton for guarantees that it would keep the plant open for 16 to 25 years—or be prepared to forfeit some of the money. It also asked for assurance of retaining guarantees for workers should the plant close when the five-year federal contract came to an end. Litton rejected all the conditions, and Gitz added the premise: "We discovered that Litton Industries wanted our money with no strings attached, without any obligation to taxpayers or the workers at the plant." Asked to explain the decision, Litton spokesman Charles

Pittman said the company was looking for a government contract that was "prepared to work with us over the hills and valleys." Said Pittman: "That positive environment, we felt, would not be in P.E.I."

New Scotia Premier John Buchanan would not reveal the details of his province's successful bid but provincial government programs offer investors below-market loan rates as an incentive. Litton said the plant will be built at the Halifax County Aerotech Business Park—a site where the company also plans to con-

struct a \$6-million plant to service Canada's Forest Analysis and Control (FAC) patrol aircraft.

Litton said it intends to start building the radar plant in the fall and begin operations a year later.

But Nova Scotia peace activist Marcel Dackiworth, a leader of the Voice of Women in Halifax, said peace groups would oppose the construction of the plant, and she called for full disclosure of the government's bid. The Litton announcement came in the same week that one of the defense giant's subsidiaries pleaded guilty in a Philadelphia court to defrauding the U.S. government of \$6.3 million (U.S.)—some \$6 million Canadian—by inflating the costs of military equipment. The company has also had frequent troubles at its plant in Toronto—including a bombing in 1982 by a group questioning the company's role in manufacturing guidance systems for the U.S. cruise missile. Charlottesville history professor David Woods, a member of a group that opposed Litton's presence, deplored the "disrespect" with which the Maritime provinces sought to subsidize the company, whose U.S. parent, Litton Industries of Beverly Hills, Calif., had worldwide profits of about \$900 million in 1985. Said Woods: "May God help Prince Edward Islanders and all Atlantic Canadians if they have to depend on Litton for sustenance."

In defence of Litton's selection process, Pittman said the company "did not ask the provinces for any money. They came to us. The provinces are competing just as we go out and compete for business." Federal Employment Minister and Prince Edward Island MP Thomas McMillan criticized the provincial government for throwing away badly needed jobs and sending "a bad signal" to other companies that might want to locate on the island. Still, McMillan earlier conceded: "This settlement is not good for the region. The option is badly fated."

With high unemployment throughout the region, Maritime governments must afford to stay out of the contest to attract investment and jobs. But after the Litton affair, politicians in all three provinces agreed that one outcome may be new controls on incentive contests. Said Gitz: "It's as consumable to create a bidding war between here and there as it is in response to the spread." McMillan pledged to explore federal guidelines to prevent a free-for-all of competitive cheese-wringing the next time Ottawa directs a project to the region.

—CHRIS WOOD AND THERESA JONES  
in Halifax and BARBARA WAGSTADTER  
in Charlottesville

## NATIONAL NOTES

### Strikes in the woods



Minor excuse

did to return to work after representatives of companies there abandoned the picket. However, the union, led by president Jack Munro, surfaced strike action in the southern interior and central areas, where most mills are located. A clause in included in the province's legislation to keep the larger forestry firms from dismantling British Columbia's \$6-billion industry, but Munro claimed that the companies were using it as an excuse to ease union workers by work's end. Keith Bennett, president of Forest Industrial Relations, which represents the main coastal forestry firms, agreed to a meeting with the union this week.

### Allegations of bias

The issue came to public attention earlier this month while a Maritime legislative committee was reviewing the operations of a provincially owned communications company in Nova Scotia. It quickly became a political hotbed when opposition committee members said that Stodd had restricted the hiring of women and Jews—and some are among the Maritimers assigned to work in the industry. The company in question, Nix Telecom Services Inc., was established in 1982 by the New Democratic Party government of Premier Harold Lawley as a subsidiary of the Maritime Telephone System (MTS). In turn, MTS owns a communications company in partnership with Stodd Telecom, which over the past four years has recruited about 300 Maritimer telephone employees to work in Nova Scotia. After a week of complaints from women's and Jewish groups, Lawley told the legislature that the Stodd administration in Canada had "sworn" and had assured him that the Maritimer country did not discriminate on the basis of religion or gender. But the premier also announced that he would ask the Canadian Human Rights Commission to investigate whether Maritimers were being discriminated against by Nix. Company president Don Puckett denied any discrimination. When Macdon's asked what would happen if a Jewish employee were to apply for the Stodd work now required to work in that country, Puckett said, "We have never run up against that."

### 'Behind curtains'

The provincial court hearing in Hull, Que., was to decide whether Montreal Conservative MP Michel Gravel would stand trial on 30 corruption charges. Among the 27 Crown witnesses subpoenaed to testify were 16 St. Louis judges, a minister without portfolio and former environment minister Stéphane Blais-Greener. But before anyone took the stand, Gravel's lawyer, Daniel Reek, won a postponement of

the preliminary hearing until Aug. 29. On Aug. 6 the Quebec Superior Court will hear Stodd's claim that the provincial court had no jurisdiction because some of the alleged (prosecution) took place outside of Quebec. The Criminal Code charges, the most serious of which are 11 counts of bribery, allege that the officers took place in Ottawa, Hull, Montreal and "elsewhere in Canada" between December, 1984, and last February. Before the hearing started, Crown prosecutor Robert Reekling told the court he would prove that Gravel, who represents Montreal-Gatineau riding, had presented himself to some businessmen as having influence among powerful cabinet ministers and had accepted such gifts as a \$5,000 bathroom and household appliances. Reekling also asked without explanation \$500,000. The "take up" of Parliament Hill and discussions of the charges "behind the curtains" in the Commons chamber.

### Breaking vacations

The Conservative government declared that "public safety" was at stake and summoned the House of Commons. Of the 286 sitting MPs, 118 interrupted their annual two-month summer break last week to vote on legislation ensuring that the National Parole Board will no longer have to automatically release most prisoners who serve only two-thirds of their terms. The Liberal-dominated Senate had signalled the government's first attempt by amending the bill after the House first passed it in June—just before the recess. The Tories opposed the amendment, which would have given prisoners who were denied parole the right to appeal in the courts. Most prisoners, said Solicitor General James Killebrew, would finish their term before a court case could be heard. The Tories feared either waiting for the fall session to reject the amendment or a summer recall of Parliament, which had occurred only 11 times since Confederation. When the MPs debated the Senate amendment by a vote of 69 to 81, Killebrew said that 40 days of delay would delay release within the next three months will remain behind bars. This time the Liberal senators passed the bill. But Liberal Opposition Leader John Turner feared that "the intransigence of government" in handling legislation—and not public safety—had prompted the parliamentary recall.

### Jailing a polluter



Shops, toxic waste

In Toronto last week Ontario Superior Court Justice Allan Billingsworth imposed a \$100,000 fine on the Southwark, Ont., metal-plating company, 6037 Fleming. Shoppe Ltd. is a six-page law firm on president Sam Sagas. The court found Sagas in contempt of a May, 1985, ban on dumping toxic byproducts, including cyanide, into the sewage system. Later, in an unrelated development, the provincial government informed the International Joint Commission (IJC) that 45 major industries had violated agreements and were contaminating the Great Lakes system. Both incidents, however, evoked a sense of déjà vu. Sagas earlier had spent about \$50,000 in fines from 46 companies during his 10 years in the industry. Sagas also reported to the IJC in 1983 that 44 major industries had violated voluntary pollution control guidelines.



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Freighter in Cape Town harbor: If the white parts are injured, its black parts will die, too.

## WORLD

# The fury over sanctions

It is a role they have each played repeatedly and with relish: the strong-willed conservatives standing firm against the political tide. With rising pressure to impose new economic sanctions against South Africa, President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are standing together at the dock—but finding the southern hemisphere to slip last week in a White House address, Reagan condemned apartheid but reiterated the Washington-London stance that sanctions would worsen only in hurting South Africa's black majority as well as neighboring black nations. Quoting an unnamed African leader, Reagan described southern Africa as being "like a series of the white parts are injured, the black parts will die, too." But even fellow Republicans criticized the absence of any new anti-apartheid initiatives. And South African Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu thundered, "I think the West, for my part, can go to hell."

Later the administration seemed to soften its position slightly, and eventually Prime Secretary of State George Shultz urged the Senate foreign relations committee not to put the administration "in a straitjacket" by passing mandatory legislation like that already approved by the House of Representatives. That bill would impose a total trade embargo far stronger than the limited orders mandated by a Reagan executive order issued under congressional pressure last fall.

But Shultz added that if Congress does not start negotiating by September 10 and to apartheid, the administration might join its allies in imposing new sanctions. Then the next day, speaking via satellite from Washington to journalists in its world capital, including Ottawa, Shultz said that the United States will not commit itself to serious negotiations if its allies do. And when Reagan, campaigning for fellow Republicans in Colombia, S.C., was asked about new sanctions, he replied, "We haven't closed any doors."

Meanwhile, Ottawa conducted an 11-hour review of its policy on the Commonwealth Games, which opened in Edinburgh last week (page 20). More than half of the Commonwealth countries withdrew from the games to protest Thatcher's administration stand. But on the eve of the Games' opening ceremonies—and with Canada under pressure to join the protest—Sports Minister Jim Ivinick finally reiterated in Edinburgh that the team's participation had "the total, full and absolute support" of the Canadian government. Ivinick even called for a policy that "would permit eventually those who would use the Commonwealth Games as a forum of protest." Thus, as if to drop any impression that Ottawa may have wavered in its support of sanctions, the Prime Minister's Office revealed late last week that Maloney had telephoned Thatcher the previous week to reiterate his intention to press for stronger sanctions at a meeting of Commonwealth leaders in London on August 3.

But such statements were unlikely to impress staunch apartheid foes. Many contend that both Reagan and Thatcher are more interested in protecting their countries' economic and strategic interests than in helping South African blacks. Thatcher, meanwhile, has pressed her hopes on a last-ditch, seven-day mission to Pretoria by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, officially representing the European Community. She said two weeks ago that if Howe's meeting with South African President Pieter Botha did not result in progress toward ending apartheid, the world would "contingency plan"—an apparent reference to sanctions, which would include a ban on South African products.

Conferring first with Reagan administration officials, the Queen herself. Recently *The Sunday Times* of London, reported that the Queen, who is also the formal head of the Commonwealth, was unhappy not only with Thatcher's South African stance but with other "smearing, confrontational and occasionally divisive" policies.

Then on the weekend the Queen's press secretary Michael Sheil told *The Observer* newspaper and *The Economist* that he was the source of the original story. He said that it was reasonable to assume that the Queen was concerned about the possible breakup of the Commonwealth over Thatcher's position on sanctions that he claimed

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News (Jell), Botha and Foreign Minister Riebel: Botha attempting black leaders

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Reagan's speech caused a controversy of its own. For years the President has clung to his policy of "constructive engagement," designed to use quiet diplomacy to persuade Pretoria to reform. But with the movement for new sanctions building in Congress, the administration began a much-publicized review of its policy in June. The upshot was that, as a symbolic gesture, Reagan hoped to name Robert Brown, a black North Carolina businessman, as the new ambassador to South Africa. But a routine background investigation raised doubts about Brown's past. In 1977 a Senate committee investigated

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him—without bringing charges—allegedly representing a white-controlled company that secured a government contract under a program intended to help minority businessmen. And later officials charged that his public relations firm had been involved in union busting. As a result, Brown was dropped and at week's end Reagan was expected to name another black, Thomas Tshabalala, currently the ambassador to Denmark, as his choice for the South Africa post.

In his speech, the President called for a "timetable" for the elimination of apartheid laws and the release of all political prisoners. But he also urged the "calculated" terror by elements of the African National Congress (ANC), the outlawed black organization widely blamed for many terrorist bombings and assassinations. That reference was praise from South African government officials but proved embarrassing to Britain's House, who said that he still asked Pretoria to drop its ban on the ANC.

As the world debated the South African question, the violence ground on. Last week the government reported that six more people died in black-against-black violence, raising the overall death toll to more than 2,500 since September, 1984—and more than 300 since the national emergency was imposed June 12. Meeting with Botha last week, Archbishop Tutu called for the release of hundreds of people held under the emergency, but later reported that Botha "did not agree that the situation had deteriorated" under the decree.

If Howe does not detect any indication of reform in Pretoria, the European Community could call a special session next month and impose sanctions—or wait until December 30 deadline it set last month for South African reform. Meanwhile, the leaders of seven Commonwealth countries will consider the sanctions issue at their London meeting.

The Canadian government has taken several symbolic actions against South Africa, including the imposition of a recent ban on government purchases of South African products. But Ottawa has clung to its policy of "constructive engagement," designed to use quiet diplomacy to persuade Pretoria to reform. But with the movement for new sanctions building in Congress, the administration began a much-publicized review of its policy in June. The upshot was that, as a symbolic gesture, Reagan hoped to name Robert Brown, a black North Carolina businessman, as the new ambassador to South Africa. But a routine background investigation raised doubts about Brown's past. In 1977 a Senate committee investigated

—RON LEVIN with TIMOTHY DODGE in London, PETER WOODWARD in Rome, and DAVID M. SCHWARTZ in Ottawa and PETER LEVIN in Toronto.

# The South's deadly drought

Out of the cloudless skies over a military airbase near Atlanta, Ga., the U.S. Air Force C-141 transport plane descended into the 80°C heat. As canceled military

would normally have fallen since January.

Now, with the traditional dry season approaching, the statistics are a nightmare for farmers like Thomas Ballington

brother are under irrigation. But that will not ensure his crops' survival. One of his irrigated cornfields, the crop is of average height, unlike the stunted plants on nearby unirrigated land. But the plants have not matured and they are wilting from the top down. The season's high temperatures have made it impossible for the plants to survive during the 70 hours it takes for Ballington's 1,500-foot automatic irrigating arm to pivot around the 360-acre field. "The corn just burns up," Ballington said. "The arm can't make it around in time."

So far, Ballington's irrigation effort has consumed thousands of liters of diesel oil—16 cents a liter—used to operate his water pumps. As well, a substantial portion of the thousands of dollars worth of herbicides that he sprayed on his crops in the spring will be wasted because intense heat weakens the chemicals' effectiveness. Ballington says he will be able to harvest the soybeans and peanuts that he also cultivates, but low commodity prices, poor yields and probable low quality will keep revenues below costs.

Across the southeast the drought has dramatically worsened the hardships caused by the low commodity prices, many years of farm debt from the 1970s and six other dry spells over the past nine years. The Farmers Home Administration, the federal government's farm loan agency, estimates that about 3,000 Georgia farmers are seriously delinquent on loan repayments. And with the current crisis, said Miller, 50 percent of Georgia's 1,650 farmers may be forced off their land.

Along the dusty roads in the Leesburg area some farmers have already given up. Interspersed among the fields of stunted crops are farms abandoned to the dust and wind. In one field just outside town, rows of farm



South Carolina farmer: clear skies, a heat wave and desiccation

ton, Basil the 22-year-old second-generation farmer from outside the agricultural community of Leesburg, Ga., 200 km north of Atlanta. "I haven't slept a decent night since God knows when. I've been working on farms since I was first able to see over a tractor and I love doing it. But things don't seem to allow you to be a farmer anymore."

Still, about half of the 3,000 acres farmed by Ballington, his father and



Emergency airlift of hay animals in aging, human fatalities and devastation

equipment stood ready for a bankruptcy notice issued with dried-up wells, no hay, ponds that have turned to deserts and sandy pastures, every cattleman and dairy farmer have been forced to sell their herds on already depressed markets. More than a million chickens in Georgia and North Carolina have died from the heat. And throughout the region fields are often covered with vegetables too scorched from heat and lack of water to make harvesting worthwhile.

According to Miller, those farmers who will survive the crisis are members of the older generation who lived through the Great Depression of the 1930s. Because of that experience they resisted borrowing heavily during the late 1970s expansion by Jimmy Carter's administration to increase farm output. He added, "I really don't see most farmers pulling out of this. So they're just sitting on their farms, waiting for an enrich moment."

The drought and heat have also caused fatalities. Among the dead 80-year-old Johnny Duke of Columbus, Ga., who suffered a heart attack when his body reached an estimated 44°C. Police say that Duke could not open the jammed window of his boarding-house room. His body died only in a sewer, was found directly in front of a fire receding the hot air in his suffering room.

Other problems have been less serious. In early July a United Airlines 10-100 landed onto a recently paved runway shoulder at Dulles Airport outside Washington, D.C., and stuck in the asphalt which had melted in the high

38°C temperatures. The passengers had to disembark, leaving the plane temporarily immobilized.

Meanwhile, most emergency drought assistance available from Washington is in the form of low-interest loans—

not an appealing prospect for already indebted farmers. And with long-range weather forecasts indicating that the present conditions will worsen, agricultural experts in the southeast say that only massive federal intervention can prevent a disaster. Said Representative Robert Lindsay Thomas (D-Ga.) "I don't know of anyone with a crop in the ground and a considerable investment in it who can survive this without outside help."

Added Bob Nash, president of Georgia's State Farm Bureau, "I think the President can declare a formal emergency and get us help."

Last week Reagan praised the emergency airlift, saying that they were "pretty typical for this great land of ours." He also acknowledged that "the drought is reaching tragic proportions," and he pledged to provide "emergency assistance" to drought-stricken farmers. But in an era of government austerity, that aid is unlikely to be on the scale needed to provide extensive relief. And in the sea-beater southeast the sense of deeper misfortune with each day of heat and clear skies. In the disaster of his combustion gas station-lawn-mower shop, the Gadsden and law depot, Leesburg Mayor Charles Hopkins said, "We're right on the edge of something real bad."

—JAN KURTIS in Atlanta

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## A war on cocaine

The international antidrug operation began in earnest but quickly took on the contours of guerrilla warfare. U.S. drug enforcement officials originally planned quietly to provide Bolivian police with two military helicopters to help root illegal cocaine laboratories that process coca leaves into cocaine. But under political pressure in Washington to act forcefully against the use of the illicit drug in the United States, Operation Blue Puma swiftly transformed into a logistical nightmare. It involved six army Black Hawk helicopters, 108

results both in Bolivia and abroad. The headlines on the *La Paz* tabloid *Agencia* declared, "U.S. saves Bolivia," and anti-American sentiment smoldered just beneath the capital's opacities. Police and the press attacked *Fox* Extramuros for getting the country's national sovereignty and security at risk. And the Bolivian Workers' Central, the country's largest union, which represents mostly men, expressed its anger in demonstrations against the president's embattled year-old regime. In Washington, Lawrence H. Brown, director of the liberal Council on Hemispheric Affairs,



Bolivian narcotics police in riot gear cocaine laboratory pressure to stop the flow of drugs

troops of the 198th U.S. military helicopter and enough military support services and press attention to give the drug processors ample notice to flee. By the time U.S. pilots dropped Bolivian narcotic squads in their first wave of raids on July 16, all they meted was an abandoned lab in the northern province of Beni and a 17-year-old peasant caught in the act of trying to dismantle it. Said Jacobo Urdinola, an adviser to Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro: "We would have liked assistance of another nature, entirely run by Bolivians and carried out directly. Instead, we got the intrusion of Noramby."

Indeed, the joint strike—the first major use of U.S. military personnel abroad—well as the international drug war—brought some unintended

aid. "What the raids may accomplish is destabilizing the government and, with it, the nation's fragile democratic institutions."

In fact, the 76-year-old Bolivian president had little choice but to prove the drug strike. In June the U.S. state department—frustrated by Bolivia's lack of action in eradicating its coca crops—imposed half of the \$14 million in annual aid designated to relieve the country's balance of payments burden. That was a crushing blow to an economy which only a year ago had been virtually bankrupted by the collapse of the world market for tin, a major Bolivian export. As well, the country was reeling from an annual inflation rate calculated at 58,000 per cent, bank closures, labor chaos and food shortages. In the past year

the new government imposed a series of draconian measures which reduced inflation to zero, devalued the peso by 85 per cent, froze salaries and laid off thousands of state workers. But the economy remains fragile. Its net stable source of income, the estimated \$600 million earned annually from its coca crops, which bring in one third more than the country's legal exports, said a Bolivian banker. "The coca trade has saved this country from ruin." In Washington, Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Flores last week warned that demands for the drug's eradication could lead to "political and economic upheaval."

The military raids were intended to put drug smugglers out of business, as well as to serve as an example to the other three Latin American nations—Peru, Colombia and Ecuador—that supply the world's cocaine. But they also reflect the pressure in Washington that has been mounting since a wave of publicity over widespread use of "crack"—a new highly potent cocaine derivative—and the recent deaths of U.S. star athletes Len Bias and Doc Raper in the United States, 66 to 85 tons of cocaine are consumed annually as part of a growing illegal drug market with an estimated annual street value of \$125 billion. According to political observers, the White House ordered the strike in Bolivia to present an initiative by Democrats before November elections. Indeed, last week House Speaker Thomas

(Tip) O'Neill and 11 committee chairmen announced preparations for a new sweeping legislative package which they hope to vote on by Sept. 18. Washington said that Peru and Ecuador had requested direct U.S. military help against drug traffickers. But two years ago a resolution by police in Colombia, where most cocaine was then processed, only succeeded in transferring the laboratories to Bolivia. And some officials admit that the Bolivian cocaine operations, though temporarily disrupted by the winter of U.S. helicopters through the jungle, will be back in business within a year. Said Bolivian Senator Mario Morales: "This is a Band-Aid, not a cure."

—JAMES McDONALD in Washington with KATHRYN JACOBSON in La Paz

## MOROCCO

## A step for peace

It was the first open contact between an Israeli leader and government and an Arab leader since the late Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat made his dramatic visit to Jerusalem in 1977. Just days after renewed fighting between Israeli troops and Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon heightened the danger of a new Arab-Israeli war, Moroccan King Hassan II last week invited Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. They met at his monolithic summer palace at El-Mina, 180 km east of Rabat, for two days of talks on stalled Middle East peace efforts. But the two leaders' assessment of the summit differed sharply. Peres hailed the meeting as a "historic visit in the peace process" and he noted Hassan's willingness to hold further discussions. But the monarch was less optimistic. Hassan said that Peres had rejected key Arab demands that Israel recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and withdraw from all occupied Arab territory. Hassan told Peres: "I have seen these two priority points, then goodbye."

The historic talks between Sadat and then Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin led to the signing of the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. But they also led to Egypt's expulsion from the Arab world. And Syria last week swiftly denounced the Peres-Hassan summit and broke diplomatic relations with Morocco. Said a statement broadcast by the state-run Damascus radio: "Syria, which cannot be silent in the face of this black outrage, has decided to break all relations with the Moroccan kingdom and asks all Arab governments to take measures which fulfill their national commitments against this dangerous conspiracy."

Officials in Libya, Algeria, Iraq and the run also condemned the meeting, but stopped short of severing diplomatic ties with Morocco. As well, the summit provoked a grenade attack on Palestinian guerrillas in the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Jericho. One Arab and 12 Israelis were hurt. Declared a statement from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility: "We will teach those who are anxious to meet enemy leaders that the struggle of the Palestinian people can in no way be bagged over." But Egypt hailed the summit as a "good initiative." Said President Hosni Mubarak: "We are in need of peace. Look where 30 years of wars have landed us."

In Israeli newspapers unanimously

supported the Peres trip as a step toward winning Arab recognition of Israel's permanence in the Middle East. The response from most Arab leaders was also favorable. The sixth anniversary of right-wing parliamentarians who represent militant Zionist settlers in occupied Arab territories. Many of them said that the meeting could lead to the expulsion of settlers. But Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the right-wing Likud party leader, pledged to pursue the initiative when he trades posts with Labor's Peres in October under a coalition power-sharing agreement. Unlike Peres, Shamir opposed the return of any occupied land in exchange for peace with Arab neighbors.

But the peace process unraveled in 1984, one of Peres's stated goals has been to open negotiations with Jer-

dan's King Hussein over the future of the West Bank. But observers said that while his visit to Morocco was likely meant as an oblique overture to Israel, Syria's decision to break relations with Morocco was a warning to Jordan. "This is not a threat to the king of Morocco," said Likud parliamentarian Elad Shalev. "It is a direct threat to King Hassan: it can be interpreted as a move."

Both Hassan and Peres will likely benefit from the meeting. Hassan's willingness to play host to Peres will increase his stature among Moroccan Jews, who comprise the largest ethnic group in Israel, and may lead to increased U.S. aid to Morocco. For Peres, the talks improved his image as an international statesman. As well, after Peres himself scheduled additional visits, Peres's trip to Morocco may help to force his opponents to continue the peace efforts—or face a demand for early elections.

—ANDREW WEISS in a correspondent reports



Hassan II, King of Morocco



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## COLOMBIA

## A violent legacy



Betancur speaks

Just November 4, 27-hour military assault to free hostages left at least 50 people dead, including all 41 members of the rebel April 19 Movement (M-19) who had stormed the building, and 11 Supreme Court judges. Meanwhile, the London-based human rights group Amnesty International claimed that a campaign of disappearances, torture and political killings by the Colombian military and right-wing death squads has resulted in more than 600 deaths this year. Political violence, fueled by grinding poverty, has claimed more than 20,000 lives in the past three decades. "Peace will not come through hunger," reads a slogan on a Bogotá wall. It is a fitting epitaph for the administration of Betancur, who staked his presidency on forging peace in a violent land.

## THE UNITED STATES

## Impeaching a judge

The last time the U.S. House of Representatives voted to remove a federal judge was in 1936. Half a century later, congressmen last week voted 496 to 0 to impeach Chief Federal Judge Harry Claiborne of Las Vegas, Nev., who has refused to resign his \$75,700-a-year post although in 1994 he was found guilty of failing to pay taxes on \$105,000 in income for 1979 and 1980. The Senate will now hold a trial for Claiborne, who is currently serving a two-year prison sentence in Alcatraz for tax evasion, and vote on whether to convict him on the House's four articles of impeachment—the only way to remove U.S. federal judges from their lifetime positions at the bench. Sen. Representative Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.) "Judge Claiborne is an affront to the judicial office he was appointed to serve." Claiborne, 68, has claimed that he is the victim of a vendetta by federal officials who did not like his court rulings and he added that he wants to sue the Senate trial—likely to begin this fall—to clear his name. But the judge will be fighting that battle in prison fatigues instead of his judicial black robes.

## THE UNITED NATIONS

## An untimely illness

The emergency surgery took place as the United Nations grappled with one of the worst fiscal crises of its 41-year history. Many members have failed to pay their dues, and Washington may reduce its contribution substantially. In the midst of attempts to resolve the crisis, UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, 66, underwent emergency quadruple

coronary bypass surgery at New York City's Mount Sinai Medical Center. According to UN spokesman François Gualant, "The secretary general should be able to return to work within a few weeks." Pérez de Cuellar's five-year term expires on Dec. 31, and before the surgery some diplomats said that, with the expected support of both the West and the Soviet bloc, the Peruvian diplomat would accept a second term. Widely hailed as a tireless and discreet worker, Pérez de Cuellar himself has never closed the door on that possibility although he has always denied any ambitions for a second term. Now the same diplomats say that he may prefer to quietly retire—on a generous pension of \$200,000.

## CHINA

## Deporting a reporter

After detaining him for six days, Chinese officials last week expelled New York Times foreign bureau chief John Burns, 41. On July 17 police arrested the former Toronto Globe and Mail correspondent, claiming that Burns had been involved in espionage while on a 2,500-km motorcycle trip with two companions through central China in late June and early July. According to a statement by China's State Security Bureau, the men "broke into a military restricted zone and took numerous photographs of classified subjects. Such behavior obviously constitutes an act of spying." The statement also said that Burns was released because of China's desire not to harm relations with the United States. In Hong Kong, where he flew after his release, Burns conceded that he may have accidentally passed through restricted zones. But, he said, "If I had been a spy I most certainly would not have chosen to do anything as dumb as this." Added New York Times executive editor A. M. Rosenthal, who flew to Peking on July 29 to help secure Burns' release: "He is no more an intelligence agent than my grandmother—who I assure you was not an intelligence agent."

## JAPAN

## Staying power



Nakasone, push-over

The shuffles of the top jobs in Japan's cabinet and governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) last week sustained strong elements of a political trade-off. Under LDP rules, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone—whose party scored a landslide electoral victory on July 6—must resign when his second two-year term as party president expires this October. But the three men who are his likely successors—Naoto Tanaka, Shintaro Abe and Kiichi Miyagawa—agreed to extend Nakasone's term into 1993. In return, former finance minister Tanaka will become LDP secretary general, former foreign minister Abe replaced Miyagawa as chairman of the party's executive council, and Miyagawa became finance minister. Analysts say that Tanaka and Abe will probably use their presidential party positions to raise their leadership profiles. Nakasone, who has indicated that he would like to serve another term, declared, "I will abide by party rules." But he may still use his extension to gain enough support to change those rules.

## SPORTS

## The sanctioned games

They struggled into Edinburgh's Meadowbank Stadium last week holding their staves high against the wind in the chill of the Scottish evening their bright yellow Bermudas shorts looked out of place at the opening ceremonies of the 1991 Commonwealth Games. Indeed, the 12-member team from Bermuda was not scheduled to be part of the two-hour celebration of pipe bands and dances. But with the opening ceremony under way the team finally took its place in the parade, just ahead of the home, after a dramatic decision by the Commonwealth premier lord, even that squad was soon to be sidelined along with the other 31 of the original 56 teams which did not show up. The African-led boycott over British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa had crippled the Games financially and competitively. Said Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson, 34, who entered the controversial Games as the fastest man in the world so far this year: "We are not to win the gold, I would have to get sick."

In addition to devaluing the medals, the boycott reduced the field in many track events to such an extent that preliminary heats were abandoned. New Zealand distance runner John Walker, reflecting on the increased chances of Canada, England, Australia and New Zealand, added, "The Games are now a far-outrun match of not very high quality."

But the impact of the boycott did not spill over into the pool, traditionally the domain of Commonwealth swimming powerhouses Canada and Australia. Indeed, on the first day of competition, while Canadians and Australian team members staged a poolside cheerleading competition, Jane Kerr, 18, of Mississauga, Ont., won the 100-m freestyle leg 2:25.01 of a second ahead of Australian Angela Harris. Then, Valerie Davis, 22, of Waterloo, Ont., recovered from a shaky start and stroked to the gold medal in the 100-m breaststroke.

But outside the competition, the focus was on the financial crisis facing the Games and the politics of the boycott. On the morning of the opening ceremonies, the Edinburgh city council sent a letter to 10 Downing Street, pleading that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "not come to Edinburgh during the Games" as planned on Aug. 1. Added Lord Provost John McKay: "I am sure the Prime Minister will not want to rub salt into the wounds that



Davis, striking for a gold medal

she has inflicted on the Games."

According to Robert Maxwell, the chairman of the Games' organizing committee, the boycott will cause a deficit of more than \$4 million. But then threatened to bill the bemoaning nations and the British government for the shortfall.

Bermuda decided to boycott the games after its team had already arrived in Scotland. But Bill Trott, 33, said he decided to "go to the top" and he called Bermuda Premier John Swan. After an emotional plea, Swan told the fearful sprinter: "You have overruled me. You are back in the Games." Then on Friday night, the Bermuda Olympic Association, acting under government pressure, ordered the athletes home. Declared Bermuda team official David Mauden: "They played as like little people. It is really so difficult and painful to comprehend."

In Edinburgh's Meadowbank Stadium the ceremonial flag that will fly until the Games concludes the end of the Games on Aug. 4 depicts a chain circling a crown. But on the field of the Games more than half the links were missing, a poignant symbol of the larger strain in what once was a global family.

—BAC QUINN in Edinburgh

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# Quebec's new entrepreneurs

At the time, it was a clear indication of the declining influence of Canada's wealthiest and busiest city—and of the province it dominated. In 1979 Ultramar Canada Inc., an ad refiling and marketing company active in Eastern Canada, moved its head office from Montreal to Toronto. With that, it became one of more than

100 companies to leave the city in the turbulent three-year period that followed the Parti Québécois' rise to power in 1976. But two weeks ago Ultramar president Jean Guélin reversed the 1979 decision and announced at a press conference that the firm will return to Montreal in September. Guélin denied that there is any connection between the transfer and the PQ's defeat last year. "It is a business decision," he declared, and it reflects a growing confidence within the business community in a recovery that the province has experienced over the past three years.

After more than a decade of political and economic uncertainty, Quebec is undergoing a business revival that is the envy of much of the rest of Canada. Ultramar has been joined by other newcomers, including Brimont Communications Inc., a subsidiary of a Swedish telecommunications giant, in deciding to return their head offices to Quebec. There is also an apparent change in thinking as the part of many Quebecers themselves. Over the past few years there has been a growing interest in the province's economic sector, accompanied by criticism of the province's traditional dependence on public spending as the key source of new jobs and economic growth.

Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa

concentrated during his successful election campaign last fall on the need to revive some of Quebec's 60 Crown corporations, reduce regulations and abolish many of the government's 390 commissions. Last week Bourassa told *Weekend's* "We were elected to reduce the role of the state and, in Ultramar's return to Montreal, we have already created some concrete results."

Quebec's economic performance recently has been solid. The *Cahiers de l'Épargne et du Placement du Québec* estimates that in 1986 the provincial economy—Canada's second largest after Ontario—will grow by 4.1 per cent, well above the projected national average of 3.9 per cent. Gilles Rihaume, director of the provincial forecasting group for the Conference Board of Canada, attributes Quebec's continued recovery to a broad range of factors. Rihaume cites strong spending by consumers, exports to the United States, a residential construction surge and continued growth in such businesses as consulting and computer services.

Some indicators of the scope of the recovery are dramatic. In Montreal, the engine of the province's economy, housing prices have risen 29 per cent in the past year. And the value of commercial construction permits reached \$458 million in 1985, up from \$309 million in 1984. As well, after a decade in which the yearly number from the province exceeded immigration, in 1985 Quebec experienced a net inflow of more than 4,000 people.

Other important factors in the revival have been legislative changes to encourage business growth. The Quebec Stock Savings Plan (QSPP), which

rg Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau, created in 1979 as a tax shelter for provincial residents who invest in Quebec firms, has been a key component in raising investment money—and public awareness of the importance of business. Said Parizeau, who resigned from the PQ in 1984 and is now a professor at Université de Montréal's prestigious École des Hautes Études Commerciales: "The problem traditionally was that the average French-Canadian chap left excluded from the financial decision-making process. This plan gave the chap on the street incentive for getting involved."

The prospect of large infusions of new capital in encouraging many Quebec companies that had been previously closed for generations to meet shares. Last year 71 newly listed companies



because publicly owned, and in the first six months of this year another 24 companies followed their example. Canadian Inc., a paper products company based in the small Eastern Township community of Kingsley-Falls, made one of the most successful offerings in 1983 (page 38). Declared Montreal Exchange president André Boudier: "There is no way we would have seen this phenomenon before 1979. Private companies were almost hostile to the idea of going public, which was like a foreign concept."

The overall recovery also benefited from the government's reduction of

personal income tax for high-income earners to 27.1 from 33 per cent, then the highest rate in Canada. Ultramar's Guélin said that the high tax burden had made executives of national companies reluctant to work in Quebec.

The change in attitude toward business has also underpinned the recovery. Regarded with scorn by many intellectuals during the nationalistic 1970s, business has taken on a powerful allure for young people. Quebec schools currently account for 46 per cent of all students enrolled in business administration courses in Canada. Said Daniel Jackson, Quebec's minister of industry and trade, who regularly speaks at high schools and colleges: "I now get 15- and 16-year-old students asking probing questions about mergers and acquisitions. Ten

years place in which French-Canadian felt they could advance without handicaps. That was why, when all these English-Canadian companies were pulling out during the PQ's first few years in power, I maintained my equanimity." He added, "I realized I would simply open the way for French-Canadians to step in and take control of those fields."

The Bourassa government has clearly interpreted the change in mood as a mandate to reduce the size and influence of government. In July a task force into deregulation headed by René St-Onge, Bourassa's top economic adviser, recommended sweeping reforms. They included reducing the province's regulatory system, with a 25-per-cent cut in the more than 2,000 regulations covering activities

Sewer's task force on deregulation was Claude Castonguay, a former civil servant and social affairs minister in the early 1970s who played key roles in creating both the province's pension plan and medicare system. Castonguay, now chief executive officer of Quebec City-based insurance giant Assurance Group Corp., said that he believes "government has grown beyond a size we ever wanted or needed."

Still, some Quebecers say that the role of the state should not be reduced while Ottawa is trying to negotiate a free-trade accord with Washington. Said Parizeau: "The state must still be the regulator of Quebec businesses, particularly if free trade becomes a reality."

An active business community has



Montreal construction boom; Guélin: growing confidence within the business community over the past three years

years ago, that kind of stuff was regarded by kids as distasteful." As well, interest in business news—a subject long left to the English-language media—is soaring. *Circulation* of Quebec's most popular weekly business newspaper, *Les Affaires*, has doubled to 75,000 in the past four years.

Some observers say that Quebecers' current fascination with business is a direct progression from their previous preoccupation with nationalism and the role of government. Said Parizeau: "A large government was once the

and products ranging from the transportation of beer to the purchase of fishing boats. At the same time, Treasury Board President Paul Gobeil and a three-member advisory panel of blue-chip businessmen recommended that Quebec abolish or rework more than 190 of its 220 regulatory boards and commissions.

Among those now urging the government to pare its operations are former civil servants and politicians who once encouraged increased state intervention. One member of

became the symbol of Quebec's aspirations. Declared Bourassa: "The presence of strong, dynamic and well-established Quebec enterprises means that economic power will stay in Quebec hands. But instead of resting with the state, it will be in the hands of Quebec businessmen." And in that, he stresses, Ultramar and other returning companies have decided to stake their futures.

—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH and  
—RENÉ WALLACE in Montreal

## A model family business

The city will town 90 km northeast of Montreal is an unlikely setting for the head office of one of Quebec's fastest-growing corporations. Nestled beside the narrow Rivière in the Eastern Townships, Kinship-Pulp only took with the province when a two-lane drive away is an aging, single-lane highway. But since the early 1960s the town of 2,500 has gained recognition as the home of Casadeau Inc. Founded in 1964 when Ant-

In fact, almost half of Casadeau's 3,200 Canadian employees own shares in the company. That strategy has resulted in a staggering growth rate. In 1983 Casadeau sales totaled \$266.8 million, up from \$64 million in 1980, the year after the company went public.

For their part, the Lemaires have retained a 40-per-cent interest in Casadeau, which has made them one of Canada's richest families, with an esti-

paper products operations into Ontario, the United States and Europe.

The Lemaires family presented their status in the vanguard of Quebec's business elite last January. At that time, Casadeau and Quebec's Liberal government negotiated a pulp mill in the province's economically devastated North Shore town of Port-Jacques. After five years of negotiation with a succession of provincial and federal politicians, the Lemaires finally secured the \$100-million in government loans and grants needed to refurbish the plant. Many observers say that the Lemaires' opportunistic approach in reorganizing the firm.

Casadeau still is evidence of a growing trend among Quebec businessmen to avoid alliances with political parties. Said Bernard Lemaire, who describes himself as a Quebec nationalist but not a separatist. "The focus on business has changed the wonderful climate which existed before into a more positive attitude where we are proud of our accomplishments as Quebecers."

Meanwhile, the Lemaires have resisted moving the Casadeau head office to Montreal, preferring instead to make the 45-minute trip when necessary in a company helicopter. Bernard Lemaire still lives in the same modest home adjacent to the Kinship-Pulp mill which he moved into when his father first bought the plant. At the same time, he said that he is increasingly interested in investment opportunities abroad. Since buying a cardboard plant in Rio, 1985, in La Rochelle in southern France, Casadeau has turned much of its attention to the possibility of further European expansion. Declared Lemaire: "If a

Quebecer has big aspirations, he cannot stay when his father first bought the plant. At the same time, he said that he is increasingly interested in investment opportunities abroad. Since buying a cardboard plant in Rio, 1985, in La Rochelle in southern France, Casadeau has turned much of its attention to the possibility of further European expansion. Declared Lemaire: "If a

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—BRUCE WALLACE is Kinship-Pulp



Kinship-Pulp mill, Bernard Lemaire (below), resuming random operations

rio Lemaire, a restless Brownsville, Que., hotel and wine-paper collector, bought the then-dormant Kinship-Pulp paper mill. Casadeau has grown into a leading company with 22 paper plants in Canada, the United States and France, and 1986 sales of \$266 million.

In the process, Lemaire's three sons, Bernard, 30, Laurent, 27, and Alain, 25, who have run the business since the late 1960s, have become models for Quebec's entrepreneurs. Declared Bernard, the company president and its driving force: "It is a drastic change in Quebec to have businessmen succeed the same recognition as star hockey players—and not be treated like shrews or exploiters."

The Lemaires' successful strategy consists of buying and modernizing random paper mills. But in addition to upgrading the equipment in the oldest plants that they buy, the Lemaires have given increased responsibility to local managers and instituted a generous profit-sharing plan.

total wealth of more than \$200 million. According to James Rowland, publisher of *Canadian Paper Analyst*, an industry newsletter, the increase in the value of the Lemaire family holdings has been astonishingly rapid. Declared Rowland: "And they are doing it in the paper business, not with huge gold strikes."

Meanwhile, 3% years after the family-controlled firm went public, the company's stock is one of the hottest issues on the Montreal Exchange. A share purchased at \$5 in 1982 is now valued at more than \$200. And for the company, the roughly \$15 million that the Lemaires raised from their first two public issues provided the financial leverage for the purchases since 1982 that have expanded Casadeau's



## Mexico's new lifeline

It was the first step in a major international campaign to save the world's second largest debtor country from financial collapse. Last week the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Mexico signed a \$1.5-billion loan agreement that will provide the Latin American country with \$22 billion over the next 18 months to help finance its \$125.2-billion foreign debt. Within weeks another group of lenders, including the U.S. Treasury and the World Bank, is expected to approve an additional \$6 billion in new loans over the same period. But Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), led by 61-year-old President Miguel de la Madrid, was still faced with the task of convincing the country's more than 700 foreign creditors to lend it an additional \$5.5 billion to finance its huge debt.

Still, the de la Madrid government hailed the terms of the IMF accord as an important shift in the relationship between the 136-member financial institution and debtor nations. Some of the tough austerity measures that the IMF traditionally demands from debtor countries in exchange for loans, such as increased taxes and lower wages, were noticeably absent from the agreement. Said an IMF official in New York, explaining the special treatment for Mexico: "How many other countries have a level of debt that could rock the international financial system?"

Throughout several months of negotiations, Mexican officials insisted a militant stand. They said that the IMF's usual conditions actually hampered growth, with the result that any new borrowing would simply increase Mexico's external debt while lowering its living standards. In the end, Mexico agreed to reduce its federal deficit to 10 per cent of its gross national product—down from the current estimate of 22 per cent—instead of to seven per cent as originally sought by the IMF. Mexican officials also promised to cut government spending and sell some of the 700 state-owned enterprises. But the oil industry and the nation's banks will remain untouched.

As it finalized agreements with the IMF and the World Bank, last week Mexico also took a major step toward opening its domestic markets by signing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. That action will encourage the importation of foreign goods into Mexico. At the same time, Mexico also secured unprecedented commitments for another \$204 million in loans from the World Bank if the country fails to meet its growth targets or if oil prices

fall below \$9 (U.S.) a barrel.

Still, the government's borrowing plan had a harsh reception within Mexico. Some bankers and economists criticized the IMF for not demanding radical reforms in debt repayment. The critics pointed out that, despite the concessions, the new bailout package will still increase Mexico's total foreign debt to \$131.8 billion in two years and increase monthly interest payments by more than 20 per cent.

At the same time, many of Mexico's foreign creditors say that they are worried about the final resolution of the country's debt crisis, which is owed only to Brazil's. Canada's top six banks are owed \$7.4 billion by Mexico. Said one Canadian bank official in Mexico City: "There's a feeling that the Mexican debt is just piling up and up, and this cannot go on forever." But for now Mexico has secured an important 18-month reprieve from its reluctant creditors.

—TERESA TREMPER—via WILLIAM SMITH in Mexico City and LAUREN BLACK in New York



# A western gesture to Bay Street

By Peter C. Newman

Last week's agreement of Charles Woodgord, a renowned analyst and institutional trader, as chief operating officer of Richardson Greenfields marked a watershed for Western Canada's largest privately owned conglomerate. James Richardson & Sons of Winnipeg. The promotion signals that the firm has in its 120-year history, the Richardson family has reluctantly recognized the fact that Toronto really is Canada's financial centre.

Although Woodgord refuses to speculate about the long-term future, this split between the Winnipeg head office and Toronto-based executive headquarters almost certainly means that the next chief executive officer will live and work in Toronto. "There is no question that the company's sphere of operation is moving closer to Toronto," Woodgord told me. "But our major asset remains the fact that we have the largest branch network of any Canadian investment broker. And we intend to upgrade that system in terms of its efficiency and profitability. I also want to beef up our underwriting and institutional operations, because that's where I cut my teeth and where I believe there is the largest potential for growth."

With 50 Canadian branches and nine foreign offices, Richardson Greenfields, owned entirely by the Richardson family, is Canada's largest retail brokerage house. Its 600 salespeople put through the second-largest number of transactions on the floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange and, in the process, generated some \$100 million in more than \$100 million. But the far-flung company's most interesting executive is its vice-chairman, Francis Lamont.

A grey-haired man with a permanently shipwrecked look, Lamont earned four university degrees, two of them at a Rhodes Scholarship in England. He has emerged in the past year as the investment industry's leading observer of monetary trends. After completing his research into Canadian monetary policies at Oxford in 1956, he joined a Winnipeg law firm and in 1962 became a partner in Richardson's. He rose to become president and CEO of Richardson Greenfields in 1982 and became vice-chairman two years later.

What is interesting about Lamont is that he does not keep his opinions to

himself nor limit their circulation to his company's clients. Ten times a year he publishes *The Lamont Letter*, an esoterically printed, four-page expression of his personal views on prevailing economic trends. The newsletter, which now has a distribution of nearly 1,000 copies, has gained a dedicated following among politicians who want to know what the investment community is thinking, as well as among busi-



Woodgord closer to Toronto

ness house economists who want to know what Lamont is thinking.

It may well be the most literary commentary currently published, bristling with a mixture of quotes from William Shakespeare and Henry Kaufman, as well as frequent allusions to Latin or Greek mythology. (What else treasurer, house newsletter, for example, would take the trouble to explain that the word "infinite" originated as Greek mythology and refers to "a fire-breathing monster with a lion's head, a goat's body and serpent's tail

that was killed by Prometheus"?). Lamont's point of view is hard-rock conservative. "The fundamental responsibility of government," he writes in a recent issue, "is to ensure the soundness of financial institutions and stability of the financial system because that is essential for the effective working of the economic system upon which individuals, enterprises and governments depend for their daily sustenance and continuing prosperity." The Richardson Greenfields vice-chairman frequently criticizes federal policies, particularly those to do with agriculture, and preaches against price support and production limitation, much preferring income support payments within free-market prices.

"I'm not sure that this government knows exactly where it wants to go," he told me. "At least Mr. Trudeau knew where he wanted to go, even when he was wrong. Mr. Mulroney's style of governing, which seems mainly to consist of managing conflict, really doesn't lead anywhere." At the same time, Lamont has praise for Michael Wilson's second budget. "The external advice that Wilson got was that he had to drive the budgetary deficit below \$30 billion, and he did that. Looking down the road two or three years, the economy will become more manageable, because the deficit is going down while our capacity to carry a deficit is increasing."

Lamont is relatively bullish on the prospects of Canada's energy industry, including oil exports from the Beaufort Sea. "Sure, there's going to be some skinning back, but now that Imperial has completed its pipeline to Norman Wells, it's only another 200 miles to the Beaufort, and that would allow us to ship Delta oil right into Toronto."

He estimates that many of the heavy oil projects in Western Canada that have been placed temporarily on hold, would become economic again at \$10 (U.S.) a barrel. He never did think that the great megaprojects of the early 1980s were worth going in the first place. "My feeling," he concludes, "is that some kind of resolution will be found to the oil price problem. Even those people who want cheap oil must realize that it seriously impairs what limited diversity of supply we have, and if you don't put money back into the ground in North America, we're going to be at the mercy of the Persian Gulf countries, which is not a very healthy long-term situation."



## PRODUCTIVITY PROFILES

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Similarly, real estate sales agents use IBM Personal Computers to keep track of property listings, to prepare offer documents and to minimize retying of standard clauses in purchase agreement forms. They can quickly calculate commission earnings, sales expenses, profits—and keep on top of exactly how their business is doing as sales patterns fluctuate from month to month.



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\*These profiles are not available in the US

# PEOPLE

**C**arcassman **Marie Collins**, who was fired from her job as a ball girl for the Chicago Cubs because she posed nude for a picture spread in the September issue of *Playboy* magazine, says that she was passed by the attitude as the part of the National League baseball club. Declared Collins, 28, "It seems hypocritical that they would send me out to the field and to have dressed in skirts and a T-shirt, then fire me for posing for *Playboy*." Collins added that most of the players had seen the pictures and supported her. "They thought it was very tasteful. They said I might get a few boos and howls, but I got that anyway."

**S**harp-tongued, sly, and co-ol as **Golden Bearnard**, the current darling of sex's *Late Night* with **David Letterman**, was at Toronto's Diamond Club recently where she stirred disarray of men's life in a club that she described as "pictures of people having group sex" and the ubiquitous use of the word "fun." Bearnard, 31, said that she has always had "a neutral sense of the absurdity." But she says that she has two extremely different personalities. "My real-life persona is very serious and coherent. My comedy is from the dark recesses of my mind."

**C**anadian **Jerry Lewis**, who head-lined the *Juni for Loughs* international comedy festival in Montreal last week, angered feminists when he said that he hoped female reporter **Lynnda Chodas** of Montreal's *Gazette* was not having her "period" when she wrote her critical review. Chodas said *The Gazette* received several calls of protest, including one from a woman who said that she might forget to support Lewis's annual muscular dystrophy TV telethon because of her "period." Lewis later apologized for his remark and declared, "I didn't make a move called *The Big Mouth* for nothing."

**D**uring the *Widespread* musical **Robert** and **Nicole's** daughter **Jane**, **Elizabeth** and her husband, **Boud** **Enochow-**



Collins; Lewis (below) prodding a pore and a 'period'

at, were among the former president's most visible and ardent supporters. Since Nixon's resignation in 1974 the couple has kept a low profile. But they recently moved into the limelight again to publicize books each has written about former family members. David's book,  *Eisenhower at War 1943-1951*, will be released in September. It is the first of a trilogy he plans to write about his grandfather, former president **Dwight D. Eisenhower**. Julie's book, to be published in November, is about her mother and it is entitled *For Heaven, The Untold Story*. David Eisenhower said last week that he and his wife may not enter the political arena themselves. "We would both skip it," he said. "We also know enough about politics to know that we have to have a good reason."

**M**arine scientist **Joe Madrock**, 38, says that he has been frustrated by his search for deep-sea sharks. This summer he and other underwater explorers have guided a small *Comanche*-size

submarine to depths of 5,000 feet off the coast of Bermuda in the hope of attracting the large predators—but without any luck. Last week Madrock decided to take a break and returned home to Toronto. But by week's end he received a call from project manager **Emory Kristol** who reported that during a six-hour dive two sharks had come so close they brushed the side of the 18-foot sub. Said Madrock: "They were not full grown but they were already between 15 and 20 feet long. When I asked Emory 'What do you think of that?' he said 'I think we'd better get a bigger submarine.'"

**T**oronto actor **Chris Makepeace**, 22, who stars in the new film *Wump*, says that his girlfriend once started him on the set because she was angry to meet his statuesque co-star **Grace Jones**, 36. Recalled Makepeace: "We waited for Grace for two hours. Finally she showed up, but she only had one of her knee-length lemons in. Someone mentioned it to her and she said 'My other one is in the trailer. See what you do when you rush me?'" Added Makepeace: "Grace cursed around and went back to her trailer for an hour. And that was the only glimpse of her my girlfriend got."

—EDITED BY MARY HEVER

Jones: glimpse of a one-eyed Wump



# Tell yourself it followed you home.





Sarah, Ferguson; Andrew, Edward (below); spectators (right); royal wedding

# THE ROYAL STUFF

COVER



It was the bride-to-be, a vivacious redhead who answers to the nickname Podge, who set the tone for the day's festivities. "I was everyone to have a wonderful time," Sarah Margaret Ferguson told her polo-playing father on the eve of her wedding last week to Prince Andrew, the dashing second son of Queen Elizabeth II. But the huge crowds of spectators who lined the 2.5-km procession route from Buckingham Palace did not need encouragement. They whooped, whistled and waved at every opportunity, and for a few glorious hours, London's gray sidewalks were filled with a cheerful kaleidoscope of royal celebration.

It hardly mattered that the essence of the rejoicing was an event almost entirely lacking in historic significance. As students of the House of Mountbatten-Windsor noted, Andrew, 26, now stands fourth in line of succession, behind his elder brother, Prince Charles, III, and the two children of Charles and Diana, the young princes William, 4, and Harry, 1. For Andrew to become king, he would have to deal a particularly cruel blow to the royal family. In the words of James Whitaker, the Daily Mirror's veteran royal watcher, "The Bandy Banger boy will hold the Windsor or heard would have to disappear over a cliff."

**Podge** Still, the wedding had all the hallmarks of British royal events: pomp and pageantry unfolding smoothly with tight security. In 1947 Winston Churchill deemed Princess Elizabeth's wedding to Louis, Philip Mountbatten as "a flash of color on the hard road we have to travel." And since then, the Royal Family has been acutely aware of the importance of grand public celebrations to make the monarchy interesting to the taxpayers who support the institution (page 45).

Andrew and Sarah were not fazed as lavishly as Charles and Diana were in 1981—for one thing, their wedding day was not a public holiday in Britain—but there was still plenty of ceremonial splendor to mask the occasion. And, partly as a result of the remorseless scrutiny of Fleet Street's newsweek tabloids, there was more than a dash of human interest to add spice to the royal nuptials. For years Andrew's amorous adventures with a parade of perky girlfriends (page 48) have entertained readers around the world, earning him a reputation as a playboy prince and the nickname Rascally Andy. And Sarah, 26, has also provided grist for the gossip mags. Reporters gleefully dug into her past and discovered that before her romance with Andrew she had an affair with Patrick McInally, a jet-setting millionaire 22 years her senior. She is tied McInally to the wedding. The tab-

loids also took Podge to task over the size of her hips (too large) and a wedding robe lined with plaid, loose-fitting skirts (too unfashionable).

**Podge** Last week Andrew and Sarah responded to their critics in a series of seasonally frank interviews in the prince's stately apartment at Buckingham Palace. In the process, they displayed flashes of the royal wit and self-confidence that have already endeared them to fans of the monarchy throughout Britain and around the world.

It was Sarah herself who light-heartedly raised the subject of her weight, telling reporter Thomas Corby of Brit-

carries no hand or breast but provides the holder with a seat in the House of Lords. The title was last held by the Queen's father, who later became King George VI when his elder brother, Edward VIII, abdicated to marry an American divorcee, Wallis Warfield Simpson. In future, Sarah Ferguson will be known forever as Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of York—although the London tabloids have already labeled her Princess Podge.

As for plain Sarah, the bride-to-be spent her last night as a commoner by going to bed early at Clarence House, the Queen Mother's London residence

like which she had brought for a camping trip; they took up residence on the sidewalk at 7 a.m. on July 22, 23 hours before the wedding. Said Hayward: "It's just like a hip party. There's music, people are dancing and singing. It's wonderful!"

**Dodge** To guard against serious disturbances, London's elite security forces were out in strength. During the night, police accompanied by sniffer dogs patrolled the eight-kilometer network of avenues bared beneath the procession route to ensure there were no explosives. Then, army search teams moved in and sealed each potential



les's Press Association: "I do not feel I do not have a problem. A woman should have a trim waist, a good 'up top' and enough down the bottom—but not too big. A good womanly figure." And in another prewedding interview for British television, the prince defended his future wife's fashion sense. Declared Andrew: "You can be sublimed by fashion editors that you end up tying yourself in knots and really becoming paranoid about it. My advice to Sarah has been to stick with it, dress how you want to dress, not how everybody else wants to see you."

The bride and groom received a wedding present from the Queen only 90 minutes before the ceremony. A Buckingham Palace spokesman announced that Prince Andrew was now the 14th Duke of York, the title traditionally bestowed as the second son of the sovereign, as well as Earl of Inverness and Baron Kilgobbin. The dukedom

that was built in 1826 for King William IV. But as the sleep, hundreds of well-mannered spectators quietly took up prime curbside positions along the Mall, the broad, leafy avenue stretching from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square. Thousands there napped out overnight in nearby St. James's Park and on the cold pavement across from the west entrance to Westminster Abbey.

**Rubbed** Many of the early arrivals were Britons carrying Union Jacks, but posh beehives with chains and safety pins rubbed shoulders with Japanese businessmen equipped with 35mm-video cameras. Luke Hayward and David Johnson, both 18 and from Maple Ridge, B.C., were part of this crowd. They had no plans to join the frenzy but changed their minds after seeing the crowd of couples holding down the park. Armed with sleeping bags, ground sheets, warm blankets and

booth sites as mattresses and makeshift covers. During the ceremony itself 2,000 uniformed police officers and 1,000 service personnel were on duty along the wedding route, including armed police who disguised themselves as royal coachesmen and footmen and accompanied the Royal Family to and from the abbey. Apart from the Royal Family members, the wedding guests included such luminaries as Nancy Reagan, the wife of the U.S. President, sparking concern that the star-studded list of wedding guests could prove an irresistible target for the Irish Republican Army (IRA). As well, British security officials had to guard against possible Libyan retaliation for the British-supported U.S. bombing of Tripoli last April.

The bride's father has already been singled out as a target for terrorist violence. In 1975, when Ronald Ferguson was an army major commanding the



Last-minute adjustments: royal family members (below) joy



Bridesmaid Lavinia Feltwell, Prince William, the newbride: 'a wonderful day'





Barak and Andrew at Buckingham Palace: a wave from the balcony; a fiery send-off (below); not pursued by the Queen



sovereign's escort of the Household Cavalry, as this band destroyed the front of his home in London's fashionable Chelsea district. Sarah, who was 16 at the time, was attending boarding school, and none of the occupants of the house was injured in the explosion. Still, such incidents underline the vulnerability of the royal circle.

In the end, the massive wedding inside unfolded without a hitch shortly after 10 o'clock on the wedding morning: the Queen's carriage procession, five state landaus drawn by impressively groomed horses and escorted by the Household Cavalry in scarlet uniforms and gleaming breastplates, appeared. It creased forward from the Royal Mews to the forecourt of Buckingham Palace. The Queen, dressed in a deep blue tulle and matching pleated skirt, glanced up at the overcast sky and then, during the ceremony, ordered footmen to lower the carriage tops. Then, at 10:51 the entire procession, including Andrew in a dark blue naval uniform and his brother Edward, 32, in the role of best man, snatched through the gates. The carriages rounded the 82-foot-high marble staircase of Queen Victoria and started down the flag-decked Mall.

The crowds were smaller than they had been for Charles's and Diana's wedding five years earlier, largely because most Londoners had to work—where many watched the proceedings on television. Police said that about 500,000 spectators crowded the streets along the wedding route, and a world-wide audience of approximately 800 million followed the ceremony on TV. The timing of the ceremony meant that although royal watchers in Victoria held wedding-watch parties that began at 8:30 a.m., viewers on the east coast of Canada were able to tune in while they sipped their morning coffee. In Japan, meanwhile, the royal couple's walk down the aisle coincided with the so-called "golden hour" of prime-time evening.

Prood: Sarah had wanted to exercise the bride's traditional prerogative of arriving for her wedding five minutes late. But the palace's punctuality-obsessed organizers turned down the plan. At exactly 11:15 a.m. she slipped gingerly out of Clarence House and appeared with her father into the large-windowed Glass Coach—the famous carriage that George V first used at his coronation in 1911. As Sarah entered the coach, attendants rushed forward to gather up the 170-foot silk train attached to her bridal gown.

Fourteen minutes later, when her coach pulled up in front of the blue-and-white canopy at the entrance to Westminster Abbey, the crowds of spectators got their first real look at

the wedding dress. The bride-to-be had promised during a prewedding interview that "there will never be a dress to catch it," a claim that Andrew described as "lightning talk."

Woven. Created by Linda Clarrach, a relatively unknown Polish-born designer, the dress was a surprisingly simple creation. With a tight-boned bodice, a plain, ivory-colored silk skirt and padded medieval-style sleeves, the gown was clearly tailored to flatter Sarah's hour-glass figure. And personal touches ensured that the dress lived up to its advance billing. They included bees and thistles from the bride's an-



A honeymoon couple off to the Azores

ly designed coat of arms, a fan-shaped bow on the back and a cascade of asphens, herons and swans stitched in leadwork on the train, acknowledging the naval lieutenant she was marrying. The London-based Daily Telegraph's fashion critic declared that the gown, which might have cost as much as \$12,000, was "a triumph of simplicity."

Still, entrepreneurs around the world did their best to deprive Sarah's assertion that the dress was unremarkable. In New York's garment district, nimble-fingered tailors intently studied her televised image and, 60 minutes later, produced a copy of her veil priced at \$850. Devising the wedding dress itself took longer, but seamstresses at the Eliza bridal-wear factory in London were at work on the wedding table even before the royal couple took the vows. By 5 p.m. that

day the last commercial copy, made of polyester and lacking the beading, was on display, worn by a Sarah look-alike in a department store window in London's bustling Oxford Street shopping area. The price: \$1,200.

The bride, wide-eyed and beaming, seemed at ease as she took her father's arm and advanced up a 200-ft stair of blue carpet to the abbey's sanctuary while Edgar's Imperial March swelled the wedding glass. The 2,000 guests seated inside included Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, 11 representatives from foreign houses of royalty and pop singer Elton John, supplanting in gay marriage and pink sunglasses. The official Canadian contingent included Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé, but many of the best seats were reserved for close friends of the bride and groom.

The service itself was brief, but Prince William, one of the two page boys in 19th-century naval suits, showed unmistakable signs of boredom, idling with his cravens and twirling the shaft strap of his hat around his nose. As for Sarah, she had told friends she did not go to the altar wearing the word "wed" under her breath—her way of remembering her bridegroom's lengthy set of Christian vows. Andrew, Albert, Caroline and Edward. Despite that memory aid, she stumbled slightly over "Christians." Then, she affirmed her willingness to obey her husband—a feature of the 1662 wedding ceremony that she insisted on retaining because, she said, "someone is going to have to make the decision." Then Andrew slipped under her finger a wedding ring made of 20-carat Welsh gold from the same mine that supplied the gold for the rings worn by the Queen Mother, the Queen and the Princess of Wales.

Lunch: After the royal couple's traditional appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, they and 140 guests dined in lobster, lamb and cranberry. By then the pomp and pageantry had gone way to Lady of elation, and it was time for the duke and duchess to depart by open carriage flanked by eight crypts from the crowd as the errant Prince William chased after the coach, with the Queen in his jaws. An hour later, the Queen's Flight sat 100 jet set off for the Portuguese Azores and a cruise aboard the royal yacht Britannia. Then, after their glittering day at the center of world attention, the couple could at last enjoy some quiet. For five days—if they could avoid the journalists writing to supply their readers with fresh information about the latest royal superlatives.

—BONO LATER with TAL QUINN and IAN MATHIAS in London



Official wedding party: the family has renewed its appeal through such fraternal addressees as the latest royal bride.

## MODERNIZING THE FAMILY FIRM

COVER

In a few years there will only be five kings in the world—the King of England and the four in a pack of cards.

—King Feroz of Egypt in 1990, two years before a military coup forced him to relinquish his throne.

**A**s Britain's late democratised, 20th century has been unkind to monarchies. When Queen Victoria died in 1901 there were 94 European royal houses and the number has since fallen to 16. But Britain's Royal Family has withstood the strains of modernization—and managed to increase its prestige and popularity as Britain's power has declined. Last week's wedding of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson, splendidly performed for the television camera, demonstrated that appeal. It showed again that few

other royal families have adapted as well to the requirements of the mass media without sacrificing the air of regal dignity that sets the members apart from ordinary celebrities.

Earlier this century, however, the future appeared to be considerably darker for the House of Windsor—a name the family adopted in 1917 to minimize its direct descent from a branch of German nobility, the House of Hanover. For one thing, Edward VII's 1894 abdication prompted many Britons to question the royal commitment—and their usefulness. But Queen Elizabeth II's long reign and her conscientious attention to detail have helped restore popular faith in the monarchy. At the same time, the family has renewed its appeal—and retained its celebrity status—through such fresh, young additions as the lat-

est royal bride. Still, there is a serious, political side to the monarchy, and the Queen makes time each day to read government dispatches briefing her on current issues. In 1967 she endorsed her royal prerogative and appointed Harold Macmillan prime minister—but only after Tory advisers Winston Churchill and Lord Salisbury had assured her that Macmillan enjoyed the support of most cabinet ministers.

**Ensnared.** In large part, however, the Queen reigns but does not rule. The last British sovereign who tried to impose his will on the country was King James II, a convert to Roman Catholicism whose support for that faith as enraged members of the English aristocracy that they removed him from the throne in 1688. That event finally established Parliament as the ruling power of England.

With so few significant duties left to perform, members of the modern British Royal Family could have devoted themselves to such expensive recreational pursuits as polo and grouse hunting. And there have been occasions when the monarchy's commitment to regal public ceremony has been decidedly lukewarm. The future Edward VII, for one, had little use for royal protocol. Declared the teenage Prince of Wales in a passage in his diary "What not and a waste of time, money and energy all these state visits are." Edward later relented to strip away many of the monarchy's sacred and overrated traditions in order to bring it into line with modern values. But in 1836, barely 30 months after he had succeeded George IV, Edward abandoned the throne to marry Baltimore divorcee Wallis Warfield Simpson, provoking a crisis that shook the foundations of the House of Windsor and raised doubts about the monarchy's chances of survival.

**Edward's** niece, Queen Elizabeth II, deserves much of the credit for transforming the Royal Family into a stable, even stuffy, institution that still has worldwide popularity today. After the Queen's 34 years on the throne, her

popularity is new, newly anchored that it is easy to forget the depth of disaffection with the Crown during the first few years of her reign. In a 1964 editorial headlined "Is the New Elizabethan Age Going to be a Flap?" the London Daily Mail characterized the royal circle as a "glorious yesterday" and said that the time had come for the Queen and Prince Philip to adopt a new, more open style. Declared the paper "The circle round the throne is as aristocratic, as insular and—there is no more variable word for it—as inflexible as it has ever been."

**Twelve** by the following year a national debate on the monarchy was in full swing. Writing in the *National and English Review*, Tory editor Lord Altrincham, described the young Queen's advisers as "tweedy and unimaginative. And a few months later in a blistering article that he wrote for a magazine, playwright John Osborne said that the Royal Family epitomized the wrongs afflicting British society, describing it as "the last arena of a civilization that has lost faith in itself and sold itself for a splendid triviality."

Supporters of the monarchy quickly ranked to its defense. Declared the Earl of Strathmore, "Young Altrincham is a boaster—he should be shot." And author Malcolm Muggeridge, who had derided popular fixation with the royal as "a sort of substitute or ersatz religion," was banned from British Broadcasting Corp. programs and lost his job as a columnist for the Sunday Dispatch. Still, there were indications that within a generation the criticism he was making an impact. Prince Philip, particularly, was stung by allegations that the Royal Family was isolated from commoners. As a result, he supported a remedy suggested by palace staff: informal, unscripted parties that allowed members of the Royal Family to rub shoulders with Britons from all walks of life. In the same spirit, the Queen made her first live Christmas television broadcast to the nation in 1967, overcoming her dislike of appearing before the cameras.

**Queen** But it was only the late 1990s that the Royal Family rediscovered the mutually profitable relationship that it now enjoys with the press and the public. That process began in 1969 when the palace hired a new press officer—William Hoare, a former political strategist from Australia. Hoare's advice said that the key to reversing the monarchy's popularity was to give royalty a human face. To that end, one of his first projects in his new job was arranging for the filming of a BBC TV documentary in 1969. And, indeed, Royal Family, provided an unpre-

dicted glimpse into the private world of the House of Windsor—Windsor, and its charm is still apparent, particularly in its most famous scene showing the members of the Royal Family at a riverside barbecue. It features Princess Anne cooking sausage, Prince Philip leading the fire, and the Queen, wearing a towel and sandals, grilling a salad. There are even scenes of the Queen playing with several of her beloved Welsh corgis.

**Headline** followed that success by planning the 1990 formal investiture of 35-year-old Charles as the Prince of Wales. In his new book, *The Selling of the Royal Family*, John Pearson wrote that Hoare encouraged an elaborate staged mini-coronation. Declared Pearson "The Queen's own coronation had originally been planned as a solemn traditional event built round its own historic and religious ritual, but this would be something different. Public presentation would be paramount. Television coverage would rule the roost. And everything about it would be deftly dovetailed into the widest selling operation royally had ever seen."

**Pagentry:** The use of pagentry to sell royalty has been clearly present at three recent royal weddings. In 1973 Princess Anne married Capt. Mark Phillips, Charles's wedding to Lady Diana Spencer followed in 1981, and last week Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson had their turn. And the three predecessors they exchanged their vows in a ceremony covered by live, worldwide TV broadcasts. But 20th-century royal weddings have not always been so popular. Indeed, when Princess Elizabeth married Lieut. Philip Mountbatten in 1947, the bride's father favored a simple, quiet ceremony in keeping with postwar austerity. It fell to Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee to convince King George VI that the war-weary nation needed a grand coronation occasion to lift its spirits.

**Now** 50, the Queen has grown accustomed to her role as an international superstar. Many of her advisers say that her skill at raising the monarchy's public profile, while attracting members of her family as down-to-earth individuals, may be her greatest achievement. As British Conservative MP Norman St. John-Stevens said "She has made the monarchy more popular and therefore more relevant to the people. She is a monarch, but she has become a constant, a stabilizing force in an unprecedented period of social change." That may be the secret of survival for the most successful modern monarchy in the world.

—BOB LEECH in London

# THE LIFE AND LOVES OF 'RANDY ANDY'

COVER

Some insiders say that Prince Andrew is boorish, rude, arrogant, insensitive, stupid, uncouth, and, once and for all, flawed with sex. As well, he is brave, handsome, charming, astute, fun, well-informed, amusing and a housebody. And now, Andrew Albert Christian Edward, fourth in line to the British throne, is also married. Last week he handed down the title of Britain's most eligible bachelor to his younger brother Edward and left behind numerous former girlfriends who once helped create his lusty image and the nickname he absorbed: "Randy Andy." Indeed, the 35-year-old second son of Queen Elizabeth II has often struggled with his role as a member of royalty. He tried to be just one of the boys when he attended Lakeland College school near Peterborough, Ont., for six months in 1977, but the young prince made frequent snobbish lapses. On a visit to the fairy town of Willow student Peter



Andrew: Jones (below) flubbed the prize and decoy roles

March in Peterborough, Ont., Andrew declared this would be a "small little budding affair for my trip to Canada."

**Shedows:** From a sheltered childhood—he was not seen in public for the first 18 months of his life—Andrew emerged from the shadows at 16 and soon filled the front pages with his exploits in Canada. 17-year-old Andrew spent most weekends with

Randi Jones, then 24, of Kingston, one of his former girlfriends invited to

wedding at—last week's wedding.

At Lakeland, where he lived in a residence with 25 other students, Andrew forged several lasting friendships and established a strong link with Canada. According to former student Craig Harris, 36, now a Peterborough Express reporter, Andrew's classmates delighted in reading the gossip stories published by some newspapers, especially one tale which hailed his boozey prowess. Harris said the prince could not even stand. **Adds Harris:** "The British press wrote absolutely straight, about Prince Andrew being

haunted from riding the school snowmobile—which did not exist." Jones, who first met the prince at the 1978 Olympic sailing events in Kingston, recalled arriving at Rockingham Palace last August. Said the 36-year-old artist: "When we got to the gates he said, 'Here's where you duck,' and pushed my head under the dashboard. The press are always bothering him."

Until he ended the romance last March when he became engaged to childhood friend Sarah Ferguson, Andrew had been linked with at least 14 young women—American sex barmaid, Clio Nutschalla of Nassau, Kirsty Richmond of Suffolk, actress Pamela Hughes, model Diane Park, Claudia Hurrell, model Yveta Hodge, cover girl Kim Deas, model Katie Rabett, Tracee Lush,



Geenna Curry, Julia Ostrom and Randi Jones. But the same that outshone all others was that of American-born actress Kathleen. Den-Anne Stark—better known as Kae Andreev—sparked a storm of controversy when he flew with Stark to the Caribbean island of Montserrat in 1982. But he quickly returned home after newspapers printed photos of Stark's nude appearance in the 1978 movie *Endy*. The incident shattered the romance.

A different Prince Andrew emerged after the Stark affair and most rapid watchers credit his service in the Falklands war for that change. From the aircraft carrier HMS Invincible, Andrew flew his Sea King helicopter on decoy missions designed to draw deadly radar-directed Exocet missiles away from the British fleet. And on May 25, 1982, when an Argentine missile struck the British container ship *Atlantic Conveyor*, Andrew replaced his helicopter to rescue 86 men from the icy waters. His 45-minute call to one of the most heroic episodes of the war.

**Knows:** Although he does not smoke, drink alcohol and party overseas, Andrew is known for a loose sense of humor. That comical problems for him in 1984 in Los Angeles, when he carried photographs with white pearls and caused \$20,000 damage to their equipment. On another occasion he told a French reporter that his name was Andrew Edwards and added, "My father is a gentleman farmer and my mother does not work."

According to former Lakeland student Huxia, the prince "does a great John Cusack" the *Alfie* Palace performer who is well-known for his portrayal of an upper-class trait. On a more serious note, Harris said that Lakeland was probably Andrew's last chance at a normal life. Declared Harris: "As Andrew says, he's in the family business—"

—KEVIN SCANDLER with NORA THORNTON in Toronto



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Portuguese market in Toronto: stories of persecution and a new visa rule

## IMMIGRATION

# Ending a refugee racket

There is a tattered pocket Bible, a tape recorder and five wire-phones in each of the 13 windowless hearing rooms of the immigration offices near Toronto's Pearson International Airport. In these stark rooms, potential refugees under oath recount compelling, sometimes harrowing stories of persecution abroad. But for the past year, thousands of Portuguese citizens have challenged the credibility of immigration officials with extraordinary tales. They say they are Jehovah's Witnesses fleeing from persecution in Roman Catholic Portugal. Although many of them parrot as if from the same of their religion they profess to believe in, their claims give them an automatic right to stay in Canada, sometimes for years, until the merit of their claim is finally determined. And under Canadian immigration policies hundreds of false refugees from Portugal are now almost certain to become Canadian citizens. To stem that tide, the federal government made it mandatory on July 84 for all Portuguese citizens to show visa before travelling to Canada.

Backpack and Immigration Minister Gerry Weiner described the problem to unscrupulous immigration con-

sultants whom he accused of counselling clients to make false refugee claims. Indeed, two years ago, Portuguese "refugees" were almost as known in Toronto, but last year more than 6,000 filed their claims with immigration officials. Almost all are clients of a handful of local consultants or lawyers who offer to guide them through the immigration process for as much as \$2,000. The would-be refugees usually mouth about the persecutions from newspaper ads in Portugal. Said Ed Grago, chairman of the Portuguese Immigration Network, which serves the Toronto area's 130,000-strong Portuguese community: "It's so blatant, it's so obvious. Everybody knows who is doing it."

Last May, the federal government decided to clean up a five-year backlog of refugee claims with a quick review of all outstanding cases. Under the terms of the review, due to begin in Aug. 85, claimants will quickly become inadmissible regardless of their credibility as refugees, as long as they are reasonably well established in their new lives. Said Frederica Botton, a lawyer specializing in immigration for Toronto's Portuguese Community Legal Service: "That is the joke of it. For many of them the strategy will work."

At the same time as it announced the review, the government insisted what it called a new "fast-track" procedure for judging all future refugee claims. Officials want to remove the incentive for making false claims by speeding up the process, so that an unqualified refugee would exhaust all rights of appeal within six months of first causing a declaration. By contrast, some claimants whose claims are now eligible for review have been living and working in Canada since 1983. But the fast-track system was effectively stalled by the continuing inaction of Portuguese. Grago said the consultants were determined to jam up the system and make another amnesty inevitable. It nearly worked, according to Bruce McDermid, a senior official at the Canada Immigration Centre in Mississauga, Ont., who declared, "If we didn't get the visa, fast-track would have been crushed in this district."

The government is hoping that the difficulties of obtaining a visa will prevent would-be refugees from ever leaving Portugal. But in the House of Commons last week, Liberal MP Sergio Marchi, himself an immigrant, said the requirement would also penalize the more than 10,000 Portuguese who still reside in Canada each year. For his part, Weiner said the visa rule is only temporary and added that the score is properly cases against unscrupulous consultants. "My intention is to close them down," he told Maclean's. So far there is only limited evidence of a coordinated consulting Portuguese clients to make false refugee claims. But James Coughlin, director of enforcement for the immigration department in Ottawa, said "their or their Portuguese who claim false claims are still in Canada to testify at upcoming trials against consultants."

In the days before the deadline barring visa-free travel from Portugal, the number of Portuguese refugee claimants arriving at Toronto continued to increase. Still, government officials say they are confident that the police will halt false refugee claims because of too just suspects in stopping similar claims made by citizens of India and Guyana.

New refugee legislation due to be introduced this fall is expected to address the problem, but as long as Canada accepts refugees, new importers will accompany them. Meanwhile, the challenge is to prevent the current influx from collapsing under the strain imposed by thousands of opportunists who claim to be fleeing from persecution that clearly does not exist.

—JOHN BARBER with NICK MACQUEEN in Ottawa

## WELFARE

# Unwelcome house calls for the poor

Many Quebecers call provincial welfare officers the "Bonnie Macquies," a term that combines the nicknames of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa with the Tartan Macquies, the worst police of despotic Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier. But provincial government spokesmen say that the 800 employees are under instructions to carry out the task that makes them unpopular: making unannounced home visits to the 700,000 Quebecers who receive social assistance. The agent's job is to assess fraud and overpayments by tax administrators and above all about \$68 million from the province's \$2.2-billion yearly welfare costs—a bill the province splits evenly with Ottawa. But that attack on welfare abuse has created controversy within Quebec and attracted the attention of other provinces which might adopt similar measures. Since the program began last March, each crime as James Turpin, an assistant professor of social work at Montreal's McGill University, says that the program violates welfare recipients' civil rights. Declared Turpin: "Receiving welfare is not a crime, but it is now being treated as such."

Welfare investigations are standard in all provinces, and even before the formation of its special corps, the Quebec Manpower ministry sometimes used search warrants to uncover fraud. But provincial Manpower Minister Pierre Paradis said that he also wanted the laissez-faire program. In part, he said, because the former Parti Quebecois administration had not announced enough control over welfare payments. He added that a provincial survey of 300 visits made last June had shown that 14 per cent of the cases were fraudulent. He said that the province was sending welfare cheques to nonexistent or wrong addresses. As well, numerous recipients did not report the earnings of five-in six spouses. In one of the most serious instances of welfare fraud, a 30-year-old Montrealer received \$85,785 in welfare payments during a 28-month period. The recipient, Jean-Paul Charbonneau, was sentenced to four years in prison last April for cashing welfare cheques sent to 10 different addresses.

But a Herald's survey of opponents, including the Quebec Assembly of Bishops, the Quebec wing of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the province's three major union federations object to the corrective system

Spokesmen for the groups say that Paradis has not proved one of his central supports for the home-visit program: that one in five welfare recipients in the province are corrupt. The critics say that the \$8-million program is an unnecessary invasion. Declared Roman Catholic Bishop Adolphe Preux of Hull: "Welfare recipients are already so harassed that we do not

about their treatment under the program. Michael has been on welfare for the past seven years, and he says that he would take any job paying at least \$200 per week—if he could find one. On July 30 he lost his only means of support when welfare officials informed him that he would not receive his \$171 benefit cheque for August. The reason: Michael was not at home



Michael: "Does welfare mean I can never go out? Am I under house arrest?"

recently have the right to leave their home and investigate them with quadruple investigations. In Quebec's welfare rolls include \$6,500 single parents, most of them women, some of whom receive monthly payments of \$600 to support themselves and one child. By contrast, 165,800 single welfare recipients under 50 receive only \$560 per month. A growing recession in the province has led directly to increased demands for social assistance. One result, the number of Quebec households dependent on welfare has almost doubled during the past 10 years to 614,306 this year from 238,000 in 1976. But Bourassa himself says that economic recovery is underway, and he told Montreal's that the benevolence program was needed to control spending.

Paradis declined to disclose the number of houses inspected so far, or how many Quebecers have had their benefits stopped as a result. But such recipients as 27-year-old Montrealer Claude Michael have complained

when a welfare inspector made six unannounced visits to his apartment during the past two months. Asked Michael, who is approaching the stage of a government tribunal: "Does being on welfare mean I can never go out? Am I now under house arrest?"

Meanwhile, the 11-member provincial Human Rights Commission has agreed to investigate complaints from Michael and three other welfare recipients who say that the visits are abusive and discriminatory. The commission, which has already urged withdrawal of the program, cannot force the government to change the program. Still, opponents of inspection say that they hope that an adverse ruling will curtail the Bourassa regime to disband what critics Turpin calls "a welfare police corps." Until then, welfare recipients will have to live with the knowledge that an unannounced knock at the door could signal an especially onerous visit.

—ANTHONY WILSON/SMITH in Montreal

# A bashful candidate for pop stardom

Despite her carefully embroidered persona, Luba Kowalsky is Canada's headbanger in Canadian Ukrainian communities when she sings traditional folk tunes across the country as a teenager. Now 26, the Montreal-born musician still receives letters from Ukrainians far afield by which she is lauded for performing those songs. The reason should be obvious. Luba, her five-member band, has become one of the premier acts in Canadian pop music. After a successful first full-length album in 1984, Luba has now released *Between the Earth and*

powerful singing voice which critics have likened to contemporary Eleanore and the Beatles. *Between the Earth and the Sky*, her debut album which sold over 20,000 copies, featured a polished pop sound and yielded the hit singles *Let it Go* and *Shore Before the Gale*. But it was the soulful quality of her voice that led Canada's *Radio Music Association* to name her 1987's Best Female Entertainer. And Luba: "I have always liked soul music, but now I'm more confident performing it."

Fluent in three languages, partly conversant in three others and bilingual

who died in 1959. With uncharacteristic immediacy, she describes the song as "one heck of a ballad."

Luba's athletic slenderness and firm sense of modesty are almost legendary within rock circles. And Walden: "She has the voice of an angel and the personality to sell it." She seldom associates with her colleagues in the music industry, and until her comeback earlier this year to drummer Marusak, 38, she still lived at home with her mother. Now the two share a modest house in St. Leonard. As well, her lyrics are far removed from rock's usual themes, touching on topics ranging from the family and the threat of war to a love-stricken priest.

Luba has also refused to follow industry trends and make her videos sexually suggestive, because she views herself as a role model for girls. And Luba: "I'm not Madonna. I display my voice, not my body."

Indeed, Luba said she was "quite mortified" when she first saw *MTV*. With a shy, story which featured scenes of graphic art and sadomasochism. Debuting Luba: "All I knew when they asked me for music was that people like Joe Cocker, Gong, Hart and Bryan Ferry were involved. I left the

theatre with my face burning." Still, she admits that the exposure from the video helped her career.

Now, Luba is anxiously awaiting the Aug. 14 U.S. release of *Between the Earth and the Sky* the response it receives will determine the size of a tour. One promising indication of U.S. enthusiasm is the lucrative deal which she recently signed with Columbia/Sony. Given Sony's record for publishing rights in her songs, Luba foresees few dramatic changes in her life. "I don't drive, so I don't need a car," she said. "I love Montreal, and I never want to leave. So what to me. My lifestyle could change that much, even if we become widely successful." As her group's popularity continues to grow, the former Ukrainian folk singer may soon be discovering the answer.

—ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH (in Montreal)



Luba: singing soulfully with 'the voice of an angel and the personality as well'

*Sky*. Featuring the strong, gospel-flavored hit *How Many Rivers in Cross*, the new collection is about to eclipse that promising debut. Now performing across Canada, and with *Earth and Sky* about to be released in the United States, Luba is a shy candidate for stardom who appears destined for international success. Already, two of her songs have been featured on the soundtrack for the recent romance film *in the Heat of the Night*. U.S. producer Narada Michael Walden, who has worked with Whitney Houston and Aretha Franklin, proclaimed Luba "the Great White Hope of soul music."

Such high expectations are based on Luba's remarkable mastery of her craft. A 1985 winner of a *Jazz Award* as Best Female Vocalist, she combines a charismatic stage presence with a

with a broad musical aptitude, Luba has frequently demonstrated versatility. One of two daughters of a Ukrainian laborer and his wife, she grew up in Montreal's working-class neighborhood of St. Leonard, speaking Ukrainian and English at home and picking up French and some Italian on the street. She was also able to learn Russian and Polish because of their similarity with her mother tongue. Beginning vocal studies in a choir, Luba was playing guitar, flute and piano by her teens and even made several Ukrainian recordings. Those talents served her well in 1979 when she, drummer Peter Marusak, and guitarist Mark Lyman formed a rock group. Three years later the band released a mini-album featuring *Every Time I See Your Picture*, an emotional tribute to her father,

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## FOR THE RECORD

# Divine inspiration

**HIGH MASS IN ST. PETER'S**  
**MUZART: CORONATION MASS**  
*Conducted by Herbert von Karajan*  
*(DG/PolyGram)*

One of the high priests of classical music, Herbert von Karajan, has collaborated with Pope John Paul II in an impressive but distinctly curious recording in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome, on June 25, 1985. Karajan conducted the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, chorists and soloists in a performance of Mozart's Coronation Masses part of the high mass celebration. The result is a little pedestrian at times, but features a lively Gloria and a thrilling Sanctus. Still, music lovers may feel frustrated. Mozart accounts for less than half of the record's 65-minute length. For the rest, the Pope intones prayers, and chants, sings and responds. Hearing Mozart's music in its liturgical context is interesting—but it does not add to the music's splendid pleasures.

**TUMBLI CONCERTO FOR TRUMPET**  
**JOLYET: CONCERTINO AND CONCERTO NO. 2 FOR TRUMPET**  
*Wynton Marsalis (trumpet), conducted by Edo-Pekko Salonen*  
*(CBS Masterworks)*

**DANCES FOR RAKIDRONNE**  
**Arvo Pärt: Memento (saxophone)**  
*conducted by Andrew Linton*  
*(CBS Masterworks)*

Some of the best sounds currently in record come from the lips of two New Orleans brothers: trumpeter Wynton Marsalis, 26, and saxophonist Branford, 25. Although the trumpet has a limited classical repertoire, Wynton has turned up the 1985 Concertino and 1984 Concerto No. 2 by French composer André Jolyet. Both are challenging, jazz-inflected showpieces—the Concertino theatrical, the Concerto more serious. Marsalis plays them with stunning agility. Branford's latest disc features popular music arranged for saxophone, including Tia's Power and Bacharach's Smoke. Accompanied by the English Chamber Orchestra, he makes superb, cogitate sounds from his soprano saxophone—and proves that he is as talented as his famous brother.

—JOHN PHAROS

## BOOKS

# Savior in a wheelchair

**FOR A BIOGRAPHY**  
**By Ted Morgan**  
*(General Publishing, 380 pages, \$21.95)*

It is difficult to believe that the image of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt could ever have been underestimated. But in *FDR: A Biography* points out, official Washington continually belittled him as a rich dilettante throughout his illustrious career. Biographer Ted Morgan writes that FDR climbed from such level of achievement to the rank of "heroic legend of inspiration that he was not quite capable." In 1935, during the depths of the Depression, the U.S. Democratic party was distinctly reluctant to nominate Roosevelt for president. Only after his resounding victory in the presidential race and his successful execution of the New Deal program of economic reforms and social safety nets did he become doubts about his political magnetism. Eventually the party, and the nation, came to regard FDR as a savior.

Morgan's study dwells more on personality than politics. But it may be the best all-around biography of FDR yet written. The author, a biographer of Somerset Maugham and Winston Churchill, looks squarely at Roosevelt's faults, seeing him of "lack of frankness, a passion for manipulation, a mental and emotional shallowness, and a streak of vindictiveness." At the same time, Morgan makes it clear that those characteristics were the other side of his adult political interface.

Each side was essential to his success, and both dated from childhood. Morgan writes that FDR acquired an ability to mask his true intentions in order to shield himself from a loving but overbearing mother. He learned to conceal his wishes through deviousness, claiming on Sunday mornings that he had a headache in order to avoid going to church. Later, he put what Morgan calls his "protective ambiguity" to good use. The book quotes New Deal secretary Rexford Tugwell: "Those who wanted him convinced something could argue and insist, and come away believing that they had succeeded, when all that happened was that he had been pleasantly present."

Despite the political catchallism's lingering doubts about his capabilities, FDR achieved success early on. He was the handsome son of a family of transportation magnates with roots deep in the last Hudson River Valley



Roosevelt: safely rich and magnetic

of New York state. He became a state senator at the age of 29. By 31 he was assistant secretary of the navy, and at 35 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president.

In 1905 FDR married his fifth cousin, Eleanor Roosevelt, niece of his role model, the popular president of the time, Theodore Roosevelt. And despite their conflicting characters and her knowledge after 1913 of FDR's infidelity, it was a marriage doomed to last. She led her personal mingling, and her public support for her husband remained firm. Indeed, she emerged as one of his chief advisers, and they became arguably the most effective couple ever to occupy the White House.

Morgan also writes perceptively about FDR's great personal calamity—the polio that crippled him after 1911 and suddenly altered his personality, giving him a firmer, deeper sense of life. The illness was the genesis of FDR's social awareness, the outgrowing of his New Deal reforms for the poor and unemployed. It is one of many insights in *FDR: A Biography*—a book that does much to explain why the man in the wheelchair is remembered as one of America's greatest leaders.

—GREGORY WISBE

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# Pictures of the brain

In the 1985 film *Flatliners*, lounge, actors Raguil Welch, Donald Pleasence and Arthur Kennedy played scientists who banded a submarine and—after shrinking it and themselves to microscopic size—entered a colleague's bloodstream to perform an operation on his brain. Two decades later Canadian engineers are about to embark on real-life voyages through the human brain by using the 303X, a computer that combines data from different procedures to provide a three-dimensional medical road map similar to images in a video game—the original purpose for which a Toronto engineer developed the computer.

The premise is that doctors can obtain three-dimensional colored images by combining information from CAT scans, which provide computerized X-ray images of a cross section of the body, and from angiograms, which chart the blood vessels through specialized X-rays using a dye injected into the bloodstream. These images appear on a screen in sequence, much as in a movie. And using a joystick,



Robertson with 303X medical road map

similar to those in many computer games, noninvasive can explore the complexities of the body before operating. Declared Dr. Wayne Marshall, an orthopedic surgeon at Toronto Western Hospital: "The beauty of this system is that it can significantly upgrade existing imaging systems at an affordable price." And Dr. Michael Greenberg, a researcher at the hospital's Popular Neuroscience Unit, is using the 303X, manufactured by Neo Technology Inc. of Etobicoke, Ont., to study nerve cells. Said Greenberg: "This is the most productive system of its kind."

Although similar three-dimensional medical graphics technology exists in the United States, the \$55,000 price of the 303X is significantly below the American version, which ranges in price from \$180,000 to as much as \$345,000. The remarkably low Canadian figure could mean upgraded technology at a modest price for many medical institutions. Indeed, by September, plans to provide the first of two 303X computers for extended clinical testing at the Toronto Western Hospital.

The man who originated the 303X says he had a purpose in mind for it that went far beyond doing the kind of medicine Ian Robertson, a 36-year-old electronics engineer, originally designed the computer in 1984 as a three-dimensional video game for "Dor of the Universe," a tourist attraction at Toronto's Ontario Science Centre. Visitors on a simulated 15-minute space voyage to Jupiter. Robertson says that he first realized the vast potential offered by the technology as he was developing the video game.

As a result, he signed a contract last May to purchase medical imaging software from John Stevens, a Toronto physician, and Robertson now plans to market the 303X as a medical diagnostic tool to help doctors plan emergency surgery. But MacDonald Douglas Corp., Spar Aerospace Ltd., CMC Electronics Ltd. and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, are also investigating the system for use as a tool in such areas as gunnery and flight simulation. As well, Robertson, who employs 18 engineers and devotes 15 per cent of his revenues to research and development, says that his computer is suitable for architectural planning. It would allow an architect to "walk" through a structure before it is even built, moving walls and staircases with a touch of a button and even simulating color schemes and sight lines. The computer's ability to produce successful images of discovery at an affordable price.

—KURTIN JENKINS in Toronto



Flatliners: a blur on the head and a space fantasy where time has stood still

## FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

### VAMP

Directed by Richard Weick

Two college students stand with noses around their noses for a mask hanging that is part of their initiation to a fraternity house. "Welcome to your worst nightmare," says a fake high priest. In the horror film, these words prove prophetic. To escape acceptance in the fraternity, the initiates, Keith (Chris Malpas) and A.J. (Robert Butler), must also procure a stranger for an upcoming house party. They drive to a strip club where a surprisingly beautiful vampire, Katrina (Grace Jones), presides over its staff of walking dead.

As the students outside encounters with fanged vampires, alpha housewife, a chicken-skinning bar manager and a silver elevator, these brothers a glimpse into the hell of the film's form, involving as much laughter as blood.

The action begins to shake as the still-unconscious students gaze at Katrina's exotic striptease. Although Jones has a menacing role, her bloodlust and enigmatic make her the dark centre of *Vamp* centered in body paint, she radiates on a chair shaped like a bedrock ruin. Then she leaves A.J. into her bedroom and in the middle of the seduction, savagely bites his neck. Later, when A.J. himself is transformed into a vampire, he and Keith discover that his condition has put a unique burden on their friendship. "I love you, Keith," says A.J., "but all I can see is food."

As the hapless Keith, Toronto-born Chris Malpaske deftly handles the shifts between horror and humor. He can sense he is desperately tries to contain the club's customers of their danger. "These people are vampires," he cries. A patron replies, "That doesn't make them bad people." In the hermetically sealed world of nightmare, sometimes laughter is the best way out.

—PETER GIFFIN

### OUT OF BOUNDS

Directed by Richard Tuggle

Set in the underground drag and punk culture of Los Angeles, *Out of Bounds* is a brutally nasty neo-noir picture with an all-right, transgender plot. Arriving at the airport from the Iowa coast ball, Jeff Cage (Anthony Michael Hall), met by his brother Tommy (Kevin McCarthy), who packs up the wrong suitcase from the baggage carousel. The bag contains a lion's worth of heroin. His cousin, a brutal hustler named Roy (Jeff Kober), follows the two men to Tommy's home and then steals and kills Tommy and his wife. Because David is staying in the guesthouse, he escapes. But when he discovers the bodies and picks up a gas left at the scene, he accidentally kills a passing workman. He then flees, but a neighbor identifies David to police who close in on his trail.

In essence, *Out of Bounds* is an extended *Thelma*. Not knowing anyone in the city, David turns to a punk waitress and escapes named Rita (Jenny Wright) whom he had met on the plane. Preposterously, these two takes in the woods manage to elude Roy, two corrupt narcotics officers and almost the entire police department as they race from one rock club to another. The problem is that the scriptwriters have constructed the action with all the spirit of a paint-by-numbers set. The director, Richard Tuggle, tries to do some out of the box in the end. But the movie is so concerned with killing a quote of garbage and marijuana that it never rests long enough to truly smile. *Out of Bounds* is as friendly as a Delema—but not nearly as smart.

—LAWRENCE STOOKE

## FLIGHT OF THE NAVIGATOR

Directed by Kenneth Klein

On a night in 1978, 18-year-old David Freeman (Jay Cramer) falls in the woods near his home and bumps his head. Requiring consciousness some time later, he returns home to find strangers living in his house who take him to the police. Eventually released with his family, he discovers that his parents (Jeff DeYoung and Veronica Cartwright) have died and his 1971 brother Jeff (Matt Adler) is in a coma. But for David, who has remained 13, time has stood still. In *Flight of the Navigator*, a confused and terrified boy feels he has crafted his own life out of life.

When hospital doctors examine him, they discover that his brain can communicate with their sophisticated computers. What is more, he draws them a diagram of a vehicle that resembles an alien spacecraft that exists but has recently found. Eventually, the space agency finds that alien took David to the remote planet Pleiades, but he never aged because he traveled there and back faster than the speed of light. Frustrated, David escapes from the alien officials and attempts to make his way back to his family.

Few of the elements in *Flight of the Navigator* are new to recent youth movies about outer space. But led by Vancouver's Cramer, who plays David with disarming charm, the film is as sweet and charming. And David's relationship with Max, the ship's navigating robot who resembles a modern dentist's chair, is fresh and funny. But Max's voice of comedian Pat Weitz (Harris) is not always a pleasant experience. Children will love *Flight of the Navigator*. Look an earlier fantasy, *The Wizard of Oz*, its message is that there is no place like home.

—L. J. P.

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Owen Montague as the White Rabbit, and Glasco: conquering a tough dance scene

## DANCE

# Triumphant new steps

Traditionally, the National Ballet of Canada has braved New York City, one of the world's most competitive dance centres, only when accompanied by an international star such as Rudolf Nureyev. But shortly after Rita Brink became the company's artistic director in 1985, he declared that the National would appear at New York's prestigious Metropolitan Opera House only if it could perform works commissioned especially for the company and featuring its own stars. Less than six months before he died of lung cancer on April 1, Brink realized his dream: the National was an invitation from the Met, where it had last performed in 1977, for a six-day engagement to perform renowned American choreographer Glen Tetley's *Alice*, which Brink had commissioned. And when the Met's morning gala curtain parted on opening night last week, they gave way to a projected on-stage of Brink—a testimonial to the great dancer and director. But the biggest tribute came from the critics. Among them was Anna Kisselgoff, the influential dance writer for *The New York Times*, who called *Alice* a "rare and beautiful ballet" performed by "bright new young talent".

*Alice* is a mildly satirical dance composition based on the fantastic works of Lewis Carroll, and on his relation-

ship with the real-life Alice. A popular and critical success when it premiered in Toronto in February, *Alice* inspired an enthusiastic ovation on opening night at the 4,000-seat Met. Kisselgoff hoped praise at its next, especially Ron Harrington as Carroll, Kimberly Glass as the (chill) Alice and Karen Kain as the adult Alice.

Critical reaction to the National's other offerings was harsh. Toronto choreographer Doris Greeman's *Red House*, *Thumping on a Riff* is a satirical work commissioned by Brink and set to the music of jazz legend Charlie Parker. *The New York Times*'s Clive Barnes dubbed it "as long as Parker". The critics were only slightly less damning of the National's other presentation, the exotic dance *Angels*, created by the company's resident choreographer, Costantino Pissalis.

Still, these critical jabs failed to deter the troupe from *Alice*. The spirit of triumph carried over into an opening-night party, where the company mingled with dignitaries and prominent dance-world figures. Later many dancers proceeded to the fashionable late-night discotheque. Having outscored the tough New York dance scene on Rita Brink's terms—with their own artistry—they had good reason to kick up their heels.

—MICHAEL GRADIN in New York

## THEATRE

# Neighborly espionage

## PACK OF LIES

By Hugh Whitmore  
Directed by Malcolm Black

The Krogers and the Jacksons are best friends who live across the street from each other in a notorious London suburb. Helen and Peter Kroger (Eve Crawford, Giulio Kukaner) are the leader of the couples, expatriate Americans who frequently drop in on the more sedate Bob and Barbara (Colin Miller, Patricia Collins) for a cup of tea. But just the beginning of Hugh Whitmore's play, *Pack of Lies*, peace is shattered: Britain's Security Service picks out the Jacksons to allow a police observation into their house to observe the neighborhood. They comply, only to discover that their resident spy (Barbara Budd) is watching the Krogers, who are suspected of working for Soviet intelligence. The plot, based on an actual British espionage case of the early 1960s, has already captivated audiences in London and New York. Now, Toronto's Theatre Plus is giving the drama its Toronto premiere. And the flawed but fascinating production provoked praise at its next, especially Ron Harrington as Carroll, Kimberly Glass as the (chill) Alice and Karen Kain as the adult Alice.

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—JOHN REMBOISE



Mar MacDonald, MacNeil, Dany Mason, Wayward Worthington: 'bold, exciting dream'

## THE ARTS

# Planning an arts mecca

The village of Baddeck, N.S., hugs the northwest shore of scenic Bras d'Or Lake in the heart of Cape Breton Island. A resort for wealthy U.S. tourists, the stately streets in the community of 2,000 are lined with leafy elm trees and gingerbread houses.

Baddeck's offshore surrounds markedly with the rest of Cape Breton, where the official unemployment rate stands at 30 per cent. For the past two years the village has distinguished itself in another way: it has hosted the largest annual performing arts celebration in Atlantic Canada, the Centre Bras d'Or Festival of the Arts. Despite a humble location in the Baddeck High School gymnasium, this year's event, which opened on July 18 and ends on Aug. 11, has attracted such prominent performers as jazz giant New Orleans and Cape Breton folk singer Rita MacNeil. But organizers have something even more ambitious in mind: they are planning to make their Baddeck home in a major regional cultural centre and arts school. Baddeck Centre Bras d'Or's executive director River Donald Cameron: "It is a big, bold, exciting dream—but it's doable."

Currently, the town's accomplishments are impressive, especially considering its meagre budget of \$450,000. The current celebration, 10 days longer than the inaugural 1982 event, opened with a crowd-pleasing mixture of song and skills. The Cape Breton Summer Festival. This week playwright and actor Alan Williams takes the stage with his one-man play, *White Dogs of Texas*. American singer John Se-

bastian will follow. Cameron says he is confident that the second festival will almost double last year's attendance of 4,500 and lay plans for the proposed centre "ambitiously, and some reward of achievement."

So far, the educational centre exists only on paper. But a study commissioned by the centre and completed last month reported that it would be economically feasible to open a seasonal school for music, writing, theatre, crafts and arts administration. Cameron, 48, a writer who has lived in Cape Breton for 15 years, noted that the study recommends half of federal incentives for investment on the island. But the internationally known 54-year-old Brass Centre in Alberta, the institution on which the Maritime centre would be partially modelled, boasts a \$21-million annual budget, provided by the province and private sources. Creating even a scaled-down version of that, Cameron admitted, "will take ingenuity, fund-raising and creative management."

For Baddeck, becoming a minor mecca for writers, musicians and other artists could well be a lucrative new dimension in its establishment, if somewhat exclusive, tourist trade. Among its better-known visitors are members of Gilbert Grosvenor's family, best known for running the U.S. National Geographic Society. They have summered there since 1929, when a Jackson Brothers investor, Alexander Graham Bell, launched the 330-foot Dart airplane from Bras d'Or Lake to make the first

powered flight in the British Empire. The idea of creating a permanent cultural centre has its critics. James St. Clair, a teacher at the University College of Cape Breton, is an expert on the island's Scottish culture. He said that he worries about the organizers' goal of making the centre a "world-class" facility. "Cape Breton's own cultural culture is like a fragile woodland flower," said St. Clair. "I am concerned that looking at world-class entertainment is suggesting to local art that it isn't valuable." For his part, Paul Mack, president of the Brass Centre, says that the project needs grassroots support to survive. He said: "Your home in the people is your own backyard. If you are not doing what they need, nobody will come."

Many observers say that Cameron's enthusiasm and dedication are among the centre's principal assets. Said Joseph Sherman, author of the quarterly periodical *Atlantic*: "If anybody can pull it off, he can." For now Cameron is closely watching fiscal matters. When he is done with the town's board of directors next month to map out plans for the Centre Bras d'Or, those box-office results could well determine the fate of his dream.

—GREGG WOOD in Halifax with ANNE STEPHENSON in Baddeck

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- Fiction**
- 1 *A Pocket Secret*, by Corneli (3)
  - 2 *The Bourne Supremacy*, Andrew (3)
  - 3 *Power of the Sword*, Stroud (2)
  - 4 *East of the River*, Atwood (2)
  - 5 *For the Moment*, Korman (2)
  - 6 *A Matter of Honor*, Archer (2)
  - 7 *The English Gentleman*, Sanders (2)
  - 8 *Act of Will*, Crawford (2)
  - 9 *Life With the Lions*, Pollock (2)
  - 10 *The Menemshat Letters*, Atkin (2)
- Nonfiction**
- 1 *Football*, Kelly (2)
  - 2 *78 de Lila*, Di Stefano (2)
  - 3 *The Reluctant Pilot*, Arden (2)
  - 4 *100 Best Companies to Work for in Canada*, Jones, Perry & Lyons (2)
  - 5 *The Fall of the Roman Empire*, Lawrence (2)
  - 6 *Immigration*, Fisher (2)
  - 7 *Wills & Edward Letters 1821-1957*, edited by Black (2)
  - 8 *Calcutta*, Proulx with Bates (2)
  - 9 *James Macpherson's Bag Stories*, Stewart (2)
  - 10 *Enter Talking*, Brown with Morrison (2)
- (1) Previews and (2) week
- Compiled by Frances McLevy

# How to behave when we grow up

By Allan Fotheringham

A friend of mine, with neither, happened to be in Paris on Bastille Day and, having heard so much about the festivities as proud France's national day, eagerly trotted down to the Champs Elysees to view the show. To their astonishment, and their horror, and their amazement, all they saw were armaments. Tanks, troops, guns, muscle. One pitiful little band. No prancing regiments. No fan, no frivolity. It was France strutting its military might. Red Square moved West. The tourists could not take it seriously. France a military power? France trying to strut its strength before the world? Get off it. They had as much of Paris as fashion and fashion models and romance. The guys didn't fit the stereotype.

We are reminded of this while watching the barnstorming nonsense of the latest royal wedding in dire old London times, that know what it does best and does not reveal from that rut. The Americans, who just for that pomp and circumstance, are remembered by it and gazed and rejoiced at all day on television, all morning, all afternoon, all evening. They don't take the Brits seriously any more—as almost as one does, save the Argentines—but they love the royal London canyons a spectacle such as this one, the one thing the English can still do well.

The point is that the Brits—the Royals being their main tourist industry and dollar spinner—know enough to stick to their strength. (Anyone who brings up again that faded Fanny strength, The Starry Walter, may put in a disclaimer that France has its own trademark, but we'll put that aside for the moment.) They're not going anywhere in the world, so they have decided to become a permanent pestoid.

They turn out, in exorbitant fashion, class-jeweled and ruy-checked sons of Buckingham Palace who—coined by Fleet Street after feasts with senators and soiled debutantes, and adopted by a Prussian father—eventually choose some toothsome and boring. Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Saturday Night*.

type who wears the chairs in Liverpool. The Royals are an industry. Britain's best, and the evidence of Randy Andriano, a blushing fool for Pearly's lowest emporium in the latest best example—though not the last.

This brings us all around, by strange coincidences, to the Canadian Embassy in Washington, which has come upon an astonishing truth. By dint of spending good 70-cent Canadian dollars, it has determined by a professional survey that Americans don't really want to go to Canada to find Rose Marie singing in the Rockies and a polar bear

before the Goddess Ananias. The Brits smiled. The Brits didn't care.

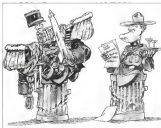
The same phrase, repeated in Canada years later by a Canadian superior on English radio, seemed to juggle the Richter scale. An English couple, who seems to have arrived Fleet Street rather well and is being reported around the world because they bring in more currency than the *Coronado*, was deemed to have been so incensed that they were never to silly our shoes again.

It is to laugh. They will be back. Just as soon as the schedule—a draft now programmed by a banker in the Bank House basement who runs a Thandy 350 computer—sorts out the potential conflicts between Princess Margaret being in Vancouver and when Princess Anne last went through Regina and whatever regimental regulars Prince Philip is commemorating in Yellowstone and when Prince Charles last accepted the same white cowboy hat that his father used to throw away after receiving it at the Calgary Stampede.

At some point, surely, we have to grow up. The Brits have their own problems. The only way they keep the unwashed from rioting in the streets is through local and crises—also known as the Royals and the football pools. Of you don't believe that, all you have to do is to look into the roots of the riots responsible for the deaths of 36 people at the European Cup final in Brussels.)

We sympathize with their problems, even while realizing that they—the Royals, at least, if you'll pardon me—have waited too long while delaying a solution. Even while two ladies who don't like each other—Queen Elizabeth fanning over what Maggie has done to her only remaining haire, the Commonwealth—take tea once a week and smile through their teeth.

But shyly, blushing, can we not put forward the case that we are at last something separate? My dear close friend Pierre Trudeau spent most of his political career aiming toward and capturing a constitution of our own—(not like Ghana, and like Nigeria. It took a long time. Could we now act our age?



behind every Toronto tree. Lo and behold, American tourists—with their \$1.38 dollars—want to take their holidays in just where their marinas are cool and the waters work.

As a result of that, the bottles in the Washington Canada industry are attempting to convince the make-work artists of Ottawa to redirect all their advertising: junk Nelson Eddy and bring in the fact we have hotels that have ice cubes down the hall.

To think one self to be true. That's the only rate of life. For countries as well as individuals. France doesn't fit guns. And Canada has got to stop being stoic. Your blushing agent recently got into a spot of bother by revealing a tired English description of an English prince and princess. *Private Eye*, the wily popular London magazine that is most ready for anyone in Westminster, owned the description of "That Ram and Banty" for Chuck and Bill—in those days when the British fairly sported damage before she bowed be-

# BEST OF TASTE

**BEEFEATER: Spirit of England**

The Algonquin Golf Course  
Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B.



# du MAURIER



For people with a taste for something better.

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling. Av. per cigarette:  
du Maurier Light: Reg: 9 mg "tar", 0.8 mg nicotine; King Size: 11 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine. du Maurier: Reg: 13 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine,  
King Size: 16 mg "tar", 1.2 mg nicotine.